FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 OCTOBER 1984

Jordan

Israel should publicly announce its acceptance of the principle of complete withdrawal from the Arab territories in return for recognition and security, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri told the UN General Assembly in a speech published by the Amman daily *AL-RA'Y*. Asserting that Israel's rejection of this principle demonstrates its desire for both territory and recognition, Al-Masri warned that Israel "cannot obtain both peace and territory."

Meanwhile, the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN* disclosed that King Husayn has approved PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's request for a Fatah military force to be established on Jordanian territory. The force will be comprised of over 1,000 'Arafat supporters and will be called the National Liberation Army.

Lebanon

Karami in Washington — Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, described his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as "useful," adding that the Lebanese side had sensed "positive, encouraging points" in the U.S. stand.

Security — The security situation suffered a "setback" when violent clashes erupted in the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat area of the Mountain, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio accused the Army and the Phalangists of initiating the fighting, while the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon claimed that the "Junblattists" violated several cease-fire agreements. Meanwhile, Israeli and Phalangist military officials held talks on the situation in the south and in the Al-Kharrub area, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio.

In another development, the pro-Syrian daily *AL-SHARQ* revealed that the Syrian authorities have identified the abductors of Saudi diplomat Husayn Farrash and two Americans, William Buckley and Jeremy Levine, Radio Free Lebanon reported. The paper predicted that Syrian pressure will lead to the release of the Saudi envoy, but it said no progress has been made in securing the release of the Americans.

Kuwait

A number of Soviet experts will shortly arrive in Kuwait in connection with the Kuwaiti-Soviet arms deal, Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah announced in a press statement reported by KUNA. He also confirmed that Kuwait is considering purchasing U.S. fighter aircraft. However, a Foreign Ministry source cited by KUNA denied reports that Kuwait has already submitted a request to the U.S. Government to purchase F-16 aircraft. Nevertheless, the daily *AL-QABAS* reported that Kuwait, the UAE, and Bahrain are all seeking to buy F-16s, according to AFP.

Iraq

Minister Removed — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan was relieved from his post because of his failure "to respect regular office hours" and "dereliction of duty," according to a presidential decree broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

USSR Official Arrives — USSR Deputy Premier Yakov Ryabov arrived on a 2-day visit to help inaugurate a dam built with Soviet aid, INA reported.

PDRY Leader in USSR

PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was received in Moscow by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko, Moscow television reported. Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Poitburo, also attended the meeting, which was held in an "atmosphere of friendship, comradeship, and full mutual understanding."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Morocco Wants Arab Summit in Casablanca 9 Oct

LD021827 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1708 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Rabat, 2 Oct (KUNA) — It has been learned that Morocco suggested 9 October for holding the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca. Arab diplomatic sources told KUNA's correspondent the summit will continue until 11 October and Morocco has started the administrative procedures for holding the conference.

Palestinian Dissident Threatens King Husayn

NC030742 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The followers of Palestinian dissident Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] issued a statement in Damascus yesterday evening in which they warned King Husayn of Jordan that they will fight his regime everywhere to overthrow him and his partner Yasir 'Arafat.

Fatah Revolutionary Council Condemns Jordan

JN022156 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council has strongly condemned the step undertaken by Husayn, the head of the Jordanian regime, to restore political and diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime, which is chained by the treasonous Camp David accords.

In a statement issued today, the Fatah Revolutionary Council said that King Husayn's recent decision was not aimed at returning Egypt to the Arab fold, but was an obvious declaration of his bias toward and march along the course fixed by Al-Sadat and the conspiring 'Arafat clique to liquidate the Palestine question. The statement added that the principal aim of Jordan is to bury the Palestine question, encircle Syria politically, and prevent it from playing its militant role in confronting the current plot, as well as weakening its ability to confront the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary scheme in the Palestinian and Arab arena.

Concluding, the Fatah Revolutionary Council appealed to the Arab masses and forces as well as the Jordanian nationalists to confront this regime and destroy its pillars in a battle that would rob world imperialism and the Zionist enemy of the chance to achieve their conspiratorial scheme via this regime.

UAE Daily Reports Plans for New Palestinian Army

GF021530 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 2 Oct 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] *AL-BAYAN* has learned that King Husayn has for the first time allowed the formation of a military force affiliated with Fatah on Jordanian territory under the name of the National Liberation Army. The Jordanian monarch approved the idea at the request of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during their meeting in Amman last Thursday. This force, which will comprise 'Arafat loyalists, consists of 1,080 fighters, some of whom are individuals who have been in Jordan for months, and some who will arrive from Fatah concentrations in Algeria, Yemen, and Tunis.

AL-BAYAN has learned that special barracks have been prepared in the Kho Military District near Al-Zarqa which will become the headquarters of the National Liberation Army forces. All members of the new force have been promoted to higher ranks according to a decision issued last Saturday by 'Arafat as commander in chief. This measure, which will be executed as of next Saturday, is within the framework of political and military cooperation between Jordan and 'Arafat.

Husayn and 'Arafat held two meetings during 'Arafat's visit to Jordan. The first was attended by the members of the two delegations. The second meeting, which lasted about 4 hours, was private. It also has been learned that Dr Hanna Nasir, member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the Palestinian National Fund, refused to accompany 'Arafat to the meeting with the Jordanian side and justified this by saying that 'Arafat discussed important issues with the Jordanian side on an individual basis without the presence of the Palestinian delegation.

Fatah Central Committee Meets in Tunis 1 Oct

Hassan II Summit Message

LD021903 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Fatah Central Committee meetings began yesterday evening in Tunis immediately after the return of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee to the Tunisian capital. The Central Committee is discussing the results of Yasir 'Arafat's talks with officials in Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, and also the most important Palestinian, Arab and international political developments. Yasir 'Arafat received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco concerning the call for holding an extraordinary Arab summit conference in Rabat to discuss the situation in the Arab world. (?Political sources) reported that the Moroccan king proposed holding an Arab extraordinary summit no later than 9 October. It is believed that King Hassan II has sent an envoy to King Husayn and sent messages to many Arab leaders concerning this matter.

'Arafat, Other Tours Discussed

GF021936 Doha QNA in Arabic 1313 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 2 Oct [QNA] — The Fatah Central Committee held an expanded meeting last night which continued until this morning. During the meeting the developing situations in the Palestinian and Arab arenas were comprehensively reviewed.

A well-informed Palestinian source in Tunis told QNA that the Committee listened to a report presented by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on the results of his discussions with Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE, and Bahrain officials. These discussions were evaluated and the current situation analyzed. 'Arafat explained the organization's point of view on many issues. The source added that the Fatah Central Committee reviewed the text of the speech of His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan to the Jordanian Council of Deputies the day before yesterday, and found that Jordan and the PLO hold

identical views on rejecting negotiations with the Israeli enemy, and on efforts to convene an international peace conference in which the PLO will participate as the representative of the Palestinian people. It also expressed satisfaction over the results of 'Arafat's contacts with Arab leaders during his recent visit.

The source told QNA that the Central Committee, in its expanded meeting, focused on current contacts for convening the PNC and the dialogue with Palestinian factions. In this regard, Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, presented a report on the results of his discussions with PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Nayif Hawatimah, PFLP secretary general, in Sofia during the past 2 days. The source said that 'Abd Al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau, left for Damascus after the meeting to participate in the contacts conducted there by Muhammad al-Sharif Mis'adiyah with the Syrians and the Palestinian factions for holding Palestinian-Syrian reconciliation, and for creating favorable conditions for convening the PNC.

The correspondent has learned that Yasir 'Arafat and Salah Khalaf will leave for Algeria today or tomorrow to attend a pre-arranged meeting with Mis'adiyah and 'Abd al-Qadir, and also perhaps Algerian President Colonel Chadli Bendjedid on the evaluation of the Damascus meeting, in which the Fatah view on the convocation of the PNC will finally be determined. Also to be determined will be the stand of Algeria which has requested a final chance to achieve reconciliation with opposing organizations and Syria.

The Central Committee considered the Soviet stand toward the Palestinian revolution. In this regard, the Central Committee listened to a report presented by Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the Fatah Central Committee, on his recent contacts in Moscow in which Soviet officials affirmed their support for the PLO's legitimate leadership, its unity, and its independent decision-making. The source said that Salah Khalaf and Nayif Hawatimah have agreed that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prior to his departure from Sofia to Moscow, will explain the situation to Soviet leaders and acquaint them with the efforts currently exerted for the preservation of the unity of the Palestinian revolution.

Fatah's Khalaf, PDRY President Meet in Sofia

JN021719 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, met yesterday in the Bulgarian capital with PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The meeting was attended by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The discussion dealt with the situation in the Palestinian arena, the convocation of the PNC session, and other topics of mutual concern. Our radio correspondent says that the discussion was held in three sessions that continued for 2 days. The viewpoints were identical on preserving the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking and guaranteeing the continuous functioning of the legitimate Palestinian institutions in all arenas removed from any kind of pressure and under any circumstances.

Tripoli: Palestinian Leaders Leave After Visit

LD030832 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2 Oct 84 2015 GMT

[Text] The following left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah: Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-General Command; Brother Isam al-Qadhi, secretary general of the Al-Sa'iqa organization; Dr Samir Ghusha, secretary of the Popular Struggle Front; Brother Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, member of the Popular Struggle Front; Brother Talal Naji, member of the PFLP-General Command; Brother Mohammad Khalifah, member of Al-Sa'iqa.

GULF AFFAIRS

Saudi Defense Minister on GCC Defense Policy

GF021356 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 1 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Saudi Second Deputy Premier, Defense and Aviation Minister and Inspector General Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said yesterday that the recent meeting of the GCC foreign and defense ministers had managed to work out a foreign and defensive policy that meets the ambitions and hopes of the GCC leaders and peoples.

Prince Sultan, in an interview with *AL MAJALIS* weekly magazine yesterday, said that the GCC states were not aiming to launch aggression on anyone and at the same time did not accept any hostility from others. He stressed the importance of keeping the Gulf region away from foreign intervention and international rivalry. On the possibility of unified Gulf industries, Prince Sultan said such a giant project required intensive study and recalled that the issue had been tackled two years ago and a ministerial committee, grouping five ministers, was formed. This was followed by the formation of a secretariat and a study by a team of experts was still underway, he said. Prince Sultan stressed the significance of diversifying the sources of arms supplies and said this policy has been and still was pursued by Saudi Arabia.

Shultz, GCC Foreign Ministers Hold New York Talks

LD021743 Riyadh SPA in English 1210 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2, SPA — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today hosted one and a half hour working luncheon in honour of foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council. An American spokesman said the discussion centered on the Iran-Iraq war, the security of the Red Sea, the Lebanese issue, the Arab-Israel conflict and the Afghanistan problem. They also covered the recent visit of Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and the GCC's aims and operations. This marks the first official contact between the GCC and an American secretary of state — although there were always contacts between the nations of the Gulf and the U.S., there were no collective contacts until today. The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. Prince Saud, who attended the working luncheon, had a separate meeting lasting 45 minutes with Shultz earlier today.

BAHRAIN

Moroccan Official Makes Statement, Departs

GF021100 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Manama, 2 Oct (QNA) — Dr Azzedine Laraki, minister of national education and special envoy of the Moroccan king, departed Manama today after concluding a brief visit to Bahrain during a tour of a number of the region's countries. Citing the Moroccan minister, WAKH reported that he made a predeparture statement in which he said he conveyed a written message from Moroccan King Hassan II to Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah pertaining to the Moroccan proposal to hold an emergency Arab summit to discuss the recent developments in the Arab arena. The Moroccan minister pointed out that his highness the amir gave a positive response to the contents of the message and asserted his desire to ensure the unity of the Arab ranks.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

GF030610 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 3 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Bahrain yesterday again urged Iran and Iraq to settle their differences by peaceful means. In a major speech to the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said the war had taken "a dangerous turn."

"Dangers and threats to world peace and security have escalated over the last few months by attacks outside the zones of hostilities on oil tankers belonging to states which were not party to the conflict. This dangerous development, more than ever before, means we must increase our mediation efforts to settle this dispute peacefully," he said.

The minister referred to an earlier UN resolution calling for respect of the territorial integrity of states not involved. "The Security Council should carry out its responsibilities and take positive and decisive action to end this war and get it settled peacefully," he said.

"To reduce tension, Bahrain called on Iraq and Iran in July to accept the principle of the neutrality of Gulf seaports. This was a natural step, after both parties, on the proposal of the UN secretary-general, agreed not to attack civil targets. We hope our call will be heeded by Iran, after Iraq has responded, so civilian lives in the warring states may be spared and the economic interests of all Gulf countries maintained," he said.

"We call again on Iran and Iraq to settle their differences by peaceful means and to re-establish relations based on mutual respect, good-neighbourliness and non-intervention in their domestic affairs so peace and constructive cooperation may prevail in the region to the good and prosperity of its people. Having said that I commend Iraq's positive response to international mediations. The GCC countries have frequently affirmed that the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region is their own collective responsibility, without any foreign intervention."

Paper Warns Against U.S. Peace Proposals

GF021230 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 2 Oct (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has warned against any proposed U.S. initiative designed to solve the Middle East issue. The paper said: When the Western information media talk about a U.S. initiative to solve the Middle East issue and officials in Washing-

ton want a peaceful settlement, the Arabs should clearly remember that every U.S. peace settlement comes after a certain blow.

The paper went on to say that President Reagan only launched his Middle East initiative after the Arab nation had paid dearly with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. This [initiative] also suprisingly coincided with an ugly campaign of terrorism and intimidation directed against our nation. This was represented in the Sabra and Shatila massacres. The U.S. solution — according to Washington's views — must be fully in tune with the articles of the strategic alliance reached with Israel. Hence, the U.S solution emerges when the balance of power swings fully in its favor.

The paper asserted that the gravity of reopening the door for U.S. settlement plans stems from the fact that they may lead "our nation again into a track full of corpses and blood of martyrs. Moreover, it may attain Israel's coerciveness and domination."

Concluding, the paper said: Since nobody can deny that the United States is a superpower, the alternative is not to ignore it, but to ensure its participation in a larger framework so that it will not be able to deal with the Arab countries one by one in isolation from the others and in coordination with Israel. It is possible that the idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East — in which all sides in the dispute are represented in addition to the UN Security Council permanent members — is the quickest way toward a settlement, if the United States desires a genuine settlement.

SADA AL-USBU' on Resuming Relations With Egypt

GF030626 Manama SADA AL-USBU' in Arabic 2 Oct 84 p 9

[Editorial by chief editor 'Ali Sayyar: "Egypt Between Camp David and the Brothers"]

[Text] With the resumption of Egyptian-Jordanian relations last week, discussion in Arab circles about the advantage of the Arabs' return to Egypt or Egypt's return to the Arabs was revived, particularly since the Camp David agreements are still valid despite the present "breathlessness" between Tel Aviv and Cairo as a result of Israel's hostile attitude in the region, starting from the terrorist operations against the Palestinians inside the occupied land and ending with the occupation of southern Lebanon.

The first official response by an Arab country was the Saudi statement which stressed that resuming Arab relations with Egypt must take place according to an Arab summit's decision and not unilaterally, on the basis of the Kingdom's belief that what was decided in the summit should be discussed in the summit, although the Kingdom appreciates Jordan's motives behind its decision in this regard. These are the motives which the Kingdom said it understands and respects. Just as Saudi Arabia decided that restoring relations with Egypt is a matter that has to be approved by another Arab summit which should be convened for this purpose, so is Kuwait's stand.

In our humble opinion, the return of the Arabs to Egypt or Egypt's return to the Arabs — no difference — is a matter that should be discussed now before the Arabs split into two camps, one that supports the restoration and one that opposes and denounces it. The Arab situation in general cannot bear another matchstick thrown on the fire raging from the ocean to the Gulf. An issue of this importance should necessitate convening the summit conference,a move which has become a joke because so much has been said about it, its timing, and where it would be held.

Returning or not returning to Egypt is not the only topic which the Arabs can discuss if a summit conference is held. There are many other important, urgent, and pressing issues which need to be discussed before they become uncontrolled chronic diseases.

After Egypt's exit from the Arab ranks, these past years have proven how horrifying this division in the Arab ranks is. Egypt gained nothing from Camp David but Arab hostility, and the Arabs gained nothing from alienating Egypt but additional weakness and dissolution. If Egypt is unable to get rid of the Camp David shackles at the present time, our support and ties with Egypt will help it freeze these agreements and further inactivate them. However, before we take this step, we must study it well. Our calculations should avoid the sensitivities of the past era. An Arab summit conference should take place, and what was decided in the previous summit should not be revoked except in another summit.

KUWAIT

Soviet 'Military Experts' To Arrive Shortly

LD030823 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0737 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait 3 Oct (KUNA) — The minister of defense of Kuwait, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah in a statement published here today said that a limited number of Soviet military experts, not exceeding 10, is due in the country shortly. However, in a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN*, he did not specify the date of arrival of the experts, or whether they are due to arrive with, before, or after the arrival of the weapons agreed upon in the Soviet-Kuwaiti arms deal, which amounted to $300 million.

The defense minister once again categorically denied the deal is tied to any conditions or is the product of Soviet pressure on Kuwait to conclude the deal. He stressed that Kuwait is a sovereign state which follows an independent policy and rejects any pressure from any side. Shaykh Salim pointed out that during his previous visits to the United States he showed Kuwait's interest in some American arms, among them fighter aircraft. He said that his interest is focused on studying a type of aircraft which Kuwait might purchase next year "if it suited its military strategy."

CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Received by Amir

LD021130 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] His highness the amir of Kuwait received this morning at 0930 CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban, who conveyed to his highness a message from his excellency the CSSR

president. Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq was also present at the meeting.

Ends Visit, Departs
LD021131 Kuwait KUNA in English 1011 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 2 (KUNA) — The CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Bohumil Urban left Kuwait Tuesday following a three-day official visit during which he signed a commercial, scientific and technical cooperation agreement with Kuwait. The Czechoslovak minister and the accompanying delegation was seen off at the airport by Commerce and Industry Minister Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq. During the visit, Dr Urban met with a number of senior Kuwaiti officials including His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, State Minister of Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, and Commerce and Industry Minister Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq. The talks dealt with means of strengthening and expanding Kuwaiti-CSSR economic, technical and commercial ties.

AL-SIYASAH on Egypt, Syria 'Secret' Visits
GF021424 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] A senior Arab diplomatic source has revealed that Egypt and Syria exchanged secret visits at the highest level during the period which preceded the Jordanian announcement of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt. The source affirmed to *AL-SIYASAH* that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has secretly visited Cairo. His visit was followed by a similar one to Damascus by Egyptian Defense and War Production Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazala. He added that contacts between Egypt and Syria on various levels are still continuing. The source observed that the Syrian official statement on the restoration of relations between Amman and Cairo was no more than four lines.

KUNA Cites PRC Ambassador on Soviet-PRC Relations
LD030928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0827 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait 3 Oct (KUNA) — PRC Ambassador to Kuwait Yang Fuchang said in an interview published here today that China will not spare any effort to ending the Iraq-Iran war given the chance. In an interview with *AL-WATAN* he added that the conflict in the Gulf has affected the security and stability of the region as a whole, and at the same time has provided an opportunity for foreign intervention in regional affairs. Yang Fuchang pointed out that his government's stand on the conflict has not changed, a stand which calls on both sides of the conflict to negotiate a peaceful end to the war.

The Chinese ambassador talked about Chinese-Soviet relations and said contacts between Beijing and Moscow are continuing. He said the fourth round of consultations between the two countries will take place in Beijing this month. He explained that commercial exchanges and the exchange of delegations between the two countries has increased recently, but he warned against the stationing of Soviet Armed Forces along the PRC's northern borders. He also warned against Moscow's support for Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and the continuing Soviet occupation of China's neighbor, Afghanistan, which "is a threat to the security and safety of China and affects the normalizing of bilateral relations."

On the Chinese-British agreement concerning the future of Hong Kong, Yang Fuchang said: "It is an important event, worthy of admiration, and reflects with the basic interests of both the Chinese and the British peoples."

The Chinese ambassador praised his country's relations with Kuwait, and said: "I can see that the people of Kuwait, under the amir's leadership, have many happy achievements in his supreme cause for developing the national economy and building the country." He pointed out that Kuwait is continuing its efforts to preserve Arab solidarity and to establish security and stability in the region, and is playing an increasing role in international affairs.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM on Latest U.S. Mideast Moves
GF021628 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 1 Oct 84 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "He Kindled the Fire of Sedition and Left"]

[Text] The U.S. envoy [Richard Murphy] came to the region, spent a few days, sowed seeds of sedition and left. Most probably this was the essence of the mission of the latest U.S. envoy, for the United States does not feel happy except when it sees the Arabs quarreling among each other. Therefore, the U.S. President sought to kill two birds with one stone: to strengthen his position in the U.S. presidential elections and to inflame the Arab situation at the same time. He announced in New York his peace plan is still alive and there is no alternative to it, whether such an alternative is Arab or Soviet.

Israel, in turn, declared its intention to withdraw from southern Lebanon, and asked the United States to mediate between Israel and Syria with regard to the method of withdrawal. It then transpired, through information that became gradually known, that Israel was in fact seeking to implement the provisions of the 17 May agreement [which Lebanon abrogated]. Thus Israel wants Lebanon to implement all the provisions of the agreement, and drag in Syria by using the ploy of abandoning its demand for a simultaneous Syrian and Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

So that the deception will be total, the U.S. President included in his plan a proposal for talks with the USSR on a series of disputes, including the Arab-Israeli conflict. For his part, Shamir requested a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko so that the Arabs — who are always naive — would believe that the U.S.-Israeli side is seeking peace and agrees to the convening of an international conference to settle the Palestinian question.

These moves had an immediate effect on the Arab arena. The U.S.-Zionist ploy succeeded — for it appears that we are now embarking on a new stage of inter-Arab quarrels and divisions. At the same time, Reagan succeeded in appearing before his

voters and citizens as an advocate of peace, while the Israeli Government has gained a respite to save the shaky domestic situation in Israel in the face of the increasing popular despair as a result of Israel's imbroglio in Lebanon.

In fact one can conclude that in election years the United States is incapable of embarking on any external political or military action. The whole country is preoccupied with the elections. The United States has never in the past embarked on major political action abroad during an election period. This is illustrated by the fact that Reagan has completed a full term of office without feeling the need to meet with the Soviet foreign minister, or say anything positive about relations with the Soviet Union throughout the past 4 years. Indeed, until the 9th month of the last year of his term of office Reagan referred to the Soviet Union as "the empire of evil" and to the United States as Plato's Republic or utopia.

Are the U.S. proposals and the accompanying moves for a settlement of Middle East issues different from U.S. proposals on cooperation with the Soviet Union to solve world problems? We do not think so. We do believe that Israel is under pressure in southern Lebanon and is looking for a way out, yet it does not want to leave Lebanon empty-handed. Israel is now seeking to gain the benefits lost with the abrogation of the 17 May agreement — but under a different cover. In order to achieve this objective, Israel has grabbed hold of the U.S. line in an attempt — through the policy of serving mutual interests — to improve the ugly U.S. image. Israel asked for U.S. mediation and the United States hastened to offer its services — while the victims of the explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut were still crying for help. But instead of improving the situation, the United States made it worse.Everyone is still holding their breath waiting for explosive results — but apparently such results are expected only in the Arab arena.

AL-QABAS: U.S. Sources on Withdrawal From Lebanon

GF030636 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Oct 84 pp 1, 21

[Report by the political editor]

[Excerpt] High-ranking U.S. sources have told *AL-QABAS* that the Reagan administration desires to reach to an agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon before the U.S. elections in November.

The sources told *AL-QABAS* that the achievement of such an agreement is a priority of the current administration and that this administration is exerting serious and strong efforts to achieve it. The sources said that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz possibly might visit the region before the U.S. elections, but this visit is linked with the achievement of effective progress regarding the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The sources did not rule out that the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory would begin in a few weeks, but refrained from confirming this because the current negotiations are complicated and manysided.

The negotiations began following the suicide operation against the U.S. Embassy in East Beirut under the supervision of Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. Within the framework of his mission, Murphy visited Lebanon and Syria twice, in addition to Egypt, Jordan, and Israel. He met with the leaders and senior officials of those countries. U.S. sources told *AL-QABAS* that the agreement which the Reagan administration desires will not be a peace agreement between Lebanon and Israel, but an expression of understanding of certain security regulations which would help the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The sources did not rule out that this might be a written understanding.

What is Syria's role in this procedure? Are the talks which were held in Damascus between Murphy and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and senior Syrian officials supposed to be the beginning of a new and strong rapprochement between Damascus and Washington?

The same U.S. sources explained the following issues to *AL-QABAS:*

1. Of course there is U.S. concern about Syria's participation in negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon because Syria is an important element in this country.

Syria's role cannot be ignored in any actual solution to the Lebanese situation.

2. The contacts between Washington and Damascus have not stopped during the past years.

3. This concern actually reflects only a limited rapprochement with Syria because there are still differences between Washington and Damascus on many issues including, for example, the stand of Syria toward the Iraq-Iran war.

4. The purpose of the Reagan administration is to exert efforts for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territories.

The same sources told *AL-QABAS* that one of the important issues on which a basis of the agreement on Lebanon is being formulated is who is going to replace the Israeli forces after their withdrawal from southern Lebanon, and who is going to maintain security in the region. The sources said that the emergency multinational forces in southern Lebanon will also play a role within this framework, and that the United States has the agreement of Lebanon, Syria, and Israel on this issue. However, these sources explained that the role of the multinational force is expected to widen. It will be supplied with stronger deterrent means and the number of forces will increase — the current number is around 6,000 soldiers. This will enable the force to play its new role.

The same U.S. sources also said this issue was one of the main points Shultz discussed with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in order to guarantee Soviet agreement on this move. In order to give the multinational force a new mission in southern Lebanon, approval must come from the UN Security Council. This matter needs U.S.-Soviet cooperation.

It is clear from these U.S. sources that President Reagan wants a diplomatic victory in Lebanon which will compensate for the shock of the explosion which devastated the U.S. Embassy.

Suitcase Containing Weapons Seized at Airport
GF030400 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Informed sources have reported the following to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that airport authorities have seized a suitcase containing automatic weapons and pistols. The suitcase arrived in Kuwait aboard an aircraft from New York. The sources added that when no one claimed the suitcase after its arrival at airport customs, officials became suspicious. When they searched the suitcase they found various types of weapons. The suitcase was then closed and a special tag was attached to it so that it could be searched later. The competent officials then ordered that the suitcase be deposited in the left luggage. *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* learned that a few days later the tag was transferred to another suitcase, and the suitcase containing the weapons left the airport without being searched. Officials were interrogated on how the suitcase left the airport and the reasons leading to the transfer of the marked tag to another suitcase.

QNA Interviews Interior Minister
GF021506 Doha QNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Doha, 30 Sep (QNA) — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah has praised the current relations between his country and Qatar. He said that the two countries are linked by fraternal ties and a joint fate within the framework of the Gulf community. In an interview with QNA, the minister said: We have made good progress coordinating and cooperating in various fields and in achieving the supreme goals of the GCC governments that serve the welfare and stability of the region's peoples. The Kuwaiti interior minister, who is currently visiting Qatar at the invitation of Qatari Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani, said: My current visit to my second home, Qatar, is to crystallize the significance of GCC aspirations.

Answering a question about cooperation between Qatar and Kuwait in security and police fields, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said that cooperation between the two countries in these fields has exceeded all aspirations and has greatly progressed. Continued contacts and the immediate exchange of information are carried out daily by officials of security organs directly, without needing to go through normal channels.

Concerning security coordination among the GCC countries and the possibilities of future development, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said that security cooperation has become firmer, clearer, and its channels expanded following the establishment of the GCC. With the emergence of the GCC, regular coordination and cooperation on the exchange of information, plans to combat crime,, and the exchange of expertise and consultations have begun. There is great scope for cooperation which is beneficial to the region's countries and safeguards the security of their peoples.

The Kuwaiti interior minister said that the security situation in the region is currently normal but cautious, due to the situation in the region in particular and in the world in general. He said: Our solidarity and continued cooperation are the best means to confront the dangers threatening our countries and peoples. He said that the GCC is a big house which has gathered the fragments of the Arab Gulf family which should have come together long ago within a framework uniting their steps toward achieving the welfare, security, and stability of the region's peoples. In this regard, he pointed out the great accomplishments made by the GCC while trying to achieve its goals.

Answering a question about what has been implemented regarding the movement of Gulf citizens among the GCC countries, the interior minister said that according to the steps which were taken by their majesties and highnesses, members of the GCC, and in implementation of their supreme goals for the rapprochement of the brethren since the GCC's establishment, it was decided to lift visa and permit requirements of GCC citizens and to allocate special entrance and exit places at the borders and airports in all GCC countries.

Answering a question about the role of Gulf citizens and residents in GCC countries in protecting the security of those countries, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said that GCC citizens and residents have a basic role in the process of security and in the development of security protection of their homelands. Their alertness and attention to what is taking place around them or what others want from them or their countries plays a big role in dissuading those who want to harm the security and stability of GCC countries. He said they can provide an effective aid to security organs by reporting what they see and by not believing rumors or repeating them. This transforms citizens and residents into a reserve force for the security organs which cannot work without the sincere and effective cooperation of the masses.

Answering a question about Arab security cooperation, he said that this cooperation is progressing rapidly, particularly since the establishment of the Technical Secretariat of the Arab Interior Ministers' Council, which has started to lay down the scientific bases which will strengthen the role of the security organs and develop their potential.

Prime Minister Reassures Civil Servants on Jobs
GF021258 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah has reassured civil servants that government plans to eliminate overmanning and poor productivity did not mean that employees would become jobless.

In an interview with *AL-QABAS* daily, Shaykh Sa'd said that plans by the Civil Service Council to cut some government jobs were coupled with a need to employ more people in other state departments, particularly the Interior and Defence Ministries, the national guard and the security services. "Job rationalization need not raise fears that people will be sacked outright," he stressed. "It is not a matter of harsh measures or depriving employees of their livelihood...not at all," he was quoted as saying. But the crown prince made it clear that while the job rationalization plan would seek to find people alternative government employment, the authorities would not tolerate corruption. "I will not be lenient in any ministry with suspicious elements," he said, indicating that getting rid of such people from government service was part of the overall administrative reform plan

proposed by the cabinet. Shaykh Sa'd's comments followed reports that ministries had been instructed to prepare lists of unnecessary civil servants to be studied by planners blueprinting administrative reform schemes.

The daily *AL-WATAN* said yesterday that ministries were already conducting studies of their employment structure, particularly among administrative personnel, and that cabinet austerity plans meant that some excess staff could not be transferred to other posts and would eventually lose their jobs.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM quoted officials sources as estimating that Kuwait had 10,000 more civil servants than it needed. Ministry officials were being instructed to name "unproductive" employees as part of the government plan, it said. The paper added that Shaykh Sa'd would chair a meeting of the Civil Service Commission, which monitors government employment, within the next few days to review administrative reform plans.

Meanwhile, Trade and Industry Minister Jasim al-Marzuq said that talk of overstaffing in the bureaucracy was exaggerated, and that a government decision to freeze the recruitment of new civil servants was sufficient to check the situation. In an interview with the weekly *AL-RISALAH*, Al-Marzuq said that a certain amount of redistribution of staff between overmanned and understaffed departments would be necessary, but that overall, "the number of civil servants is not as excessive or as huge as some people imagine."

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd on Foreign Press View of Kingdom

LD030615 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1756 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Yanbu' 2 Oct (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed his satisfaction with the advanced projects he saw today in Yanbu'. In an interview he gave after opening the Yanbu' refinery, his majesty said: Actually I saw many things, very important things. What I saw today is an extension of what we saw previously in Jubayl.

This country's projects are probably not clear to the outside world. Many people say that we are not doing our best in the field of information. I say these projects speak for themselves, and our country is open to any visitor from any country in the world. There is no doubt that the minister of information, Brother 'Ali al-Sha'ir, has made many efforts to show how industry and agriculture has developed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Also, all the officials of the Ministry of Information have done their duty. We hope that the world might see clearly what the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is, and for those who want to know, that this country is not in a state of chaos, as we sometimes hear or as it is reported in some magazines or newspapers. It is a country whose capital is taken over by certain groups. This is an attempt to blur the issues and to cover up by using the excuse that nobody knows what is happening in Saudi Arabia. But these allegations will vanish when the truth is known. We are going in a straight line, and we do not care about those who want to invent things which do not exist. That is why we will invite even those who oppose Saudi Arabia and try to distort its reputation, to visit Saudi Arabia. I think that not all of what is written expresses the true opinion of the international press. Therefore, invitations will now be sent to all those who are interested in the media, whether press or TV, and in the industry, and to the officials of the universities in the world so that they might learn about the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and see that the money which it gets from petroleum is spent in the right direction.

Customs Authorities To Restrict Foreign Transport

GF021220 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 1 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Riyadh, Sept. 30 — Saudi Arabia's customs authority has instructed all importers and owners of transport companies that long vehicles carrying frozen or refrigerated goods must be unloaded at the customs centers at the Kingdom's borders. It added that the goods would be taken into Saudi Arabia by Saudi-registered vehicles.

Council of Ministers' Session Proceedings Reported

LD021646 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 2 Oct 8

[Text] Jeddah, Oct 2, SPA — The Saudi Council of Ministers held its weekly regular session here last night under the chairmanship of HM King Fahd. After the meeting, Information Minister Ali al-Sha'ir told the Saudi television, radio and SPA that the council had reviewed issues on its agenda and took the following decisions on them:

-The council delegated the second deputy premier and defence and aviation minister, Prince Sultan ibn 'Adb al-'Aziz or anyone he authorises to sign an aviation services agreement between the Kingdom and Belgium.

-The council also authorised Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl to initial an agreement for economic cooperation between the Kingdom and the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

-It also entrusted the planning minister or anyone he delegates to sign an agreement for economic, cultural and technical cooperation between the Kingdom and Algeria.

-The council approved the merger of the Foreign Information Department into the Supreme Council for Information and hence the General Secretariat of the Foreign Information will also be merged into the General Secretariat of the Supreme Council for Information. The decision also stipulated that the Kingdom's foreign information strategy should be carried out in compliance with the Council of Ministers' Resolution 200 dated for the year 1982.

The council also approved a request by the acting finance and national economy minister to increase custom tarrifs on the Kingdom's imports of electric cables by 20 percent. It also endorsed two final accounts of the general organisation for technical education and vocational training for the years 1981/82-1983/84. The council empowered the communications minister to sign the amended agreement for the establishment of

the Arab Academy for Sea Transportation. It approved the Pensioners' Department to apply the civil pension system to members of the National Guard and their colleagues in the Interior Ministry. The council also approved the agreement of the Arab Organisation for Administration Development, endorsed by the General Assembly of the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences during its 18th ordinary session held in Amman during December 11-16, 1982. It endorsed the final account of the Saudi Ports Authority for the year 1981/1982.

King Fahd Appoints New Health Minister

LD010717 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1725 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Jeddah 30 Sep (SPA) — Royal Decree No 1/1 of 5/1/1405 of the Hegira [30 September 1984] was issued appointing Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hujaylan minister of health. Here is the text of the royal decree: With the aid of God, we Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, after reviewing the second article of the regulations of the Council of Ministers, which is revised by Royal Decree No 14 dated 14/7/1384 of the Hejira, have ordered the following:

1. Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hujaylan is appointed minister of health.

2. The deputy prime minister is to implement this order.

UAE

Foreign Minister Invited to Islamic Conference

GF021750 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Oct [Wakh] — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, received a message from Ahmad Muhammad al-Subhi, YAR foreign minister today. The message includes an invitation to the UAE to participate in the Islamic Foreign MinistersConference due to be held in Sanaa on Dec 6. The message was handed to Ya'qub al-Kindi, acting foreign minister, during a meeting with Yahya Zayd al-Rida, Yemeni charge d'affairs.

AL-KHALIJ on Palestine Issue, Arab Summit

GF021000 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 2 Oct (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* said that the future of joint Arab action "seems frightening and bleak" and that there is not a single hope on the horizon on the possibility to unify Arab ranks at any level. The paper expected that if the proposed Arab summit is held in November, it will then be confronted by "an agenda copious with new and explosive issues." The paper continued by saying that the emergency summit which Morocco called for the day before yesterday "will be boycotted by a number of Arab rulers — at least by Syria which announced that it objects." Owing to numerous factors, Syria is a substantial axis in all the pending Arab issues. The paper then enquired in its editorial on how the Arabs can hold a collective meeting "now that talk about collective action has become a form of luxury and a product of the imagination."

AL-KHALIJ said that the Palestinian question has become the only approach for creating a climate conducive to convening an Arab summit conference because "differences center on how to deal with the Palestinian question." *AL-KHALIJ* added: "Hence, a unified Palestinian stand will prevent the Palestinian question from being an issue that divides Arab ranks. Indeed, a unified Palestinian stand will compel all the Arab countries directly involved in the conflict with the Zionist enemy to go along with the Palestinian position. Therefore it is important to overcome all the obstacles in the way of the PLO so that it can regain its unity on the basis of a political and organizational program that meets with the interests of the Arab nation and becomes a means of Arab action."

PDRY

Bilateral Relations With Soviet Union Reviewed

'Ali Nasir Muhammad-Chernenko Meeting

GF021734 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] An important meeting between Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, will be held at the Kremlin in Moscow.

Our colleague (Jamal al-Khatib) in Moscow sent us this report moments ago: Today, Monday [as heard] is the eve of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the PDRY and the Soviet Union. Soviet relations with the PDRY in particular, and Arab countries in general, are entering a new era of development and strength. This is represented by the important meeting to be held at the Kremlin in Moscow between 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Konstantin Chernenko, the party and state leaders of the two friendly states. Newscasts to our Yemeni people will follow up the results of this important meeting, because it has an effect on Yemeni-Soviet relations and because it is connected with the guaranteed aid and support [word indistinct] given by the world revolution leader and the vanguard of the socialist camp — the friendly Soviet Union and its glorious Communist Party — to our Yemeni people in order that they can build the national economy and implement the social and economic changes in the ranks of the people.

This importance of this meeting will also be followed by the Arab countries, their national and progressive forces, and their struggle vanguards, as it will have an effect on [words indistinct] support which the Soviet Union gives to Arab issues in its struggle against imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots, mainly the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO.

The meeting today, Monday [as heard], between 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Konstantin Chernenko at the Kremlin is a continuation of the appreciation and importance that the CPSU and the Soviet Government give to the YSP, the PDRY, and the eminent leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The meetings of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad with Soviet party and state leaders — Leonid Brezhnev in 1982, Yuri Andropov in 1983, and Konstantin Chernenko today — are historical moments that tie the PDRY and the Arab people to the Soviet Union, the faithful friend. They bring these relations to new levels and give them great momentum to deepen and expand them.

Dear listeners, if we look carefully at the current status of the friendship and cooperation ties between the PDRY and the Soviet Union in the technical and economic fields, the following important observations can be made:

1. There has been a marked increased in the size of Soviet technical aid and the means of implementing mutual commitments.

2. There has been an increase in the size of Soviet commitments during the first 3 years of the 5-Year Plan, that is, 1981-1983, by 30 percent.

3. Implementation of commitments during the same period reached 50 percent of the total commitments implemented during the 11 years since the start of cooperation between the two sides from 1969 to 1980.

4. There has been a tangible increase in the size of technical aid during 1984 [words indistinct].

It is known that Soviet aid to the PDRY includes the establishment of industrial and agricultural projects; exploration of natural resources; development of the transport and communications, fisheries, and health sectors; and the training of Yemeni cadres.

Next Thursday, a new session of the Permanent Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation Between the PDRY and the Soviet Union, through its technical experts, will be held. Based on this and the results of the meeting of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Konstantin Chernenko today, it can be emphasized that there is a bright future for cooperation between the two sides and an accompanying development of Soviet aid to the PDRY.

At the beginning of this year, when we celebrated the 15th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries on 7 February 1969, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said the Soviet Union has been giving fruitful support and economic aid to the PDRY since the first days of its national victory, based on the principles of respecting sovereignty, noninterference in others' affairs, and mutual benefits. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad explained that the Yemeni-Soviet economic and technical cooperation is very effective in building the national economy and achieving the current progressive social and economic movements in the PDRY that bolster material production and raise the level of the Yemeni people's prosperity.

Achievements in Relations Discussed

GF021952 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From the "News and Comment" program]

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in the Soviet capital on the second leg of his tour which he began at the beginning of this week when he arrived in Socialist Bulgaria.

According to what was surmised in the joint statement issued at the end of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to Moscow and his discussions with the late leader Andropov in 1983, not only have bilateral relations developed, but also the truth about the directions of the international imperialist and reactionary forces has been ascertained: International tension has increased and all ratified and recognized international charters and rules have been violated.

Developments in the established and powerful bilateral relations have stressed the principle of proletariat friendship and solidarity among nations and the correctness of the directions which enhance the development of these relations in the interest of our two friendly states and peoples. Developments in the international situation have proved the correctness of the predictions and caution contained in that joint statement on the escalation of dangers to world peace and the rights and sovereignty of the struggling peoples and on the special and persistent importance attached to the unity of all the peace-loving sides striving for sovereignty and social progress in confronting these dangers.

It was made clear in that statement that imagination and optimism exist with regard to the unlimited capabilities of this union of the forces for peace, sovereignty, and social progress to confront international imperialist and reactionary powers headed by the United States. That joint statement was issued at a time when the imperialist Zionist aggression and occupation of Lebanon was at its peak. There were also other similar situations in several parts of the world, escalation in the arms race, and various hostile and threatening activities in many parts of the world.

Those circumstances and situations were indicative of the serious hostile nature of the international imperialist and reactionary forces headed by the United States. The fact that the United States and its NATO allies were forced to evacuate their forces from Lebanon and the joining of millions of people to the world peace movement have also proved that the United States, other imperialist powers, and their reactionary allies are not capable of conducting at will international aggression and terror and of thrusting the human race into a nuclear war.

The United States and its allies have not learned from this defeat or failure in this region or any other. They are continuing the same trend of terror, blackmail, plots, and aggression. However, the forces of peace and progress are continuing their struggle and victories, and their power, solidarity, and unity are developing continuously. Every meeting between the leaderships of the YSP and the CPSU and the governments of our friendly countries not only constitutes a distingusihed sign of development in bilateral

relations, but is an important international event attracting the attention of all peaceful and progressive forces. The results of such a meeting increase the joint struggle for the sake of peace, sovereignty, social progress, and socialism.

Chairman Greets PRC Leaders on Anniversary

GF011606 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Oct 84

["Text" of congratulatory cable from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council; Li Xiannian, PRC president; and Tian Jiyun, secretary general of the PRC State Council, on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC — date not given]

[Text] On the national occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, it is my pleasure to extend to you, on my behalf and that of the YSP, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and the Council of Ministers, warm congratulations. We wish you personally robust health and happiness, and your friendly people all prosperity and progress. We hope for the progress and development of friendly relations between our two peoples.

YAR

DPRK Vice Premier Kong Chin-Tae Departs 2 Oct

GF021844 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] DPRK Vice Premier Kong Chin-T'ae left Sanaa today after several days' visit to our country during which he participated in our peoples' festivities on the 22d anniversary of the 26 September glorious revolution.

In statement to SABA' News Agency, the DPRK vice premier expressed his satisfaction and thanks for the warm welcome and reception accorded to him and his accompanying delegation by brother officials. He said that his discussions with concerned officials resulted in bolstering relations between the two countries and peoples. He lauded the economic developments achieved by the Yemeni people under the leadership of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

He added that his field visits to parts of the republic provided him with a good idea of the extent of the developments achieved by our country in various fields. He said that this indicates the keenness of the political leadership for continuing the efforts so as to achieve more progress and prosperity under the national charter. He was seen off by Dr Muhammad al-'Ati, minister of supply and trade; a number of officials, and a representative of the Presidency Protocol Office.

Moroccan Official Arrives With King's Message

GF021820 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Ahmed ibn (Sidah), adviser to Moroccan King Hasan II, arrived in Sanaa today in a short visit to our country. During his visit he will convey a message from the Moroccan king to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on current Arab issues. He was met at the airport by Brother Muhammad Salim (Bazibia), member of the Consultative Council; a representative of the Presidency Protocol Office, and the Moroccan charge d'affairs in Sanaa.

President, UAE Counterpart Hold Talks

GF020436 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held talks at the presidential palace in Sanaa tonight. During the session, the current Arab situation and issues of mutual concern were discussed and the fraternal relations between the two countries and the means to strengthen and develop them in various ways were reviewed.

UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan visited Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at his office at the presidential palace this afternoon to hold the first session of official talks between the YAR and the UAE.

The session was attended on the Yemeni side by 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the Constituent People's Assembly and member of the Standing Committee; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, chairman of the Supreme Council for Reconstruction and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Hasan Makki, adviser to the president and member of the Standing Committee; Lieutenant General 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee; Ahmad al-Ru'ayni, minister of social affairs and labor and member of the Standing Committee; 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bahr, minister of state and chairman of the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Muhammad al-Kabab, minister of health and member of the Standing Committee; Fu'ad Qa'id Muhammad, adviser to the prime minister; Muhammad al-Khawi, YAR ambassador in Abu Dhabi; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Akwa', undersecretary of the Information and Culture Ministry for information affairs.

On the UAE side, the session was attended by Shaykh Rashid ibn Hamad al-Mu'alla, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, the personal representative of the UAE president; Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources; Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Madfa, min-

ister of health; Khalifah al-Rumi, minister of labor and social affairs; Sa'id Sultan al-Darmaki, chief of the Protocol Department; 'Ali (Ja'far), director of the UAE president's court; 'Abdallah al-Nuways, undersecretary of the Information and Culture Ministry; Nasir al-Nuways, undersecretary of the Finance Ministry and director of the Abu Dhabi Arab Economic Development Fund; Qays al-Ruwaysi, director of the UAE president's office; Sayf Sa'id Sa'd, ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; and Ahmad 'Abdallah Lutah, UAE ambassador in Sanaa.

Mubarak on Jordan Relations, Domestic Politics
LD020227 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo 1 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak affirmed that Egypt's relations with the rest of the Arab countries are on the way to being restored. He said that the resumption by any Arab country of its relations with Egypt does not mean that it recognizes Camp David or is close to doing so. It also does not mean that Egypt is cancelling Camp David, as every country has its own positions and commitments. The president explained: While there are no diplomatic relations between us and many fraternal countries, this has not at all stopped personal contacts for bilateral cooperation in various fields. Egypt is bound to all these countries by strong ties which we as presidents cannot stop because they are ties between peoples and I have no right to stop the movement of the peoples.

This came up in an exclusive interview given by President Mubarak to Mr Musa Sabri, the editor of *AL-AKHBAR*, which will be published in tomorrow's — Tuesday's — issue, and in which the president talked about the important Arab issues and also the internal situation.

Here is the text of President Husni Mubarak's interview with the editor of *AL-AKHBAR:*

[Sabri] Mr President, how did you receive King Husayn's decision to resume full relations with Egypt? Was it a surprise?

[Mubarak] Are the details which you are requesting of interest to the people?

[Sabri] Of course, because there was tremendous surprise.

[Mubarak] Actually, for a long time — since I came into office — there have been numerous and ongoing contacts between His Majesty King Husayn and me — and with President Saddam Husayn and with our brothers from many Arab countries. I can say that contacts have taken place with most Arab leaders. As for His Majesty King Husayn in particular, I remember that I met him several times. We met once in New Delhi, at the nonaligned conference; then in America. There was a meeting with the American President, Reagan, and the American Administration, in which we participated together — his majesty the king and myself. We had a united position. He invited me to dine with him in Washington. After that the contacts continued through envoys, from me to him and from him to Cairo.

[Sabri] Then talk about resuming relations between the two countries took place during these contacts?

[Mubarak] Actually no. Our talks were about joint issues and the rights of the Palestinian people, and everything that was happening in the Arab region. Our talks were fraternal and characterized by the spirit of amicability and concern for the public good. Relations between the two countries grew stronger in the area of economic and other affairs, but we did not talk about resuming full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

[Sabri] How then was the decision taken and how did you come to know about it?

[Mubarak] Recently the Arab press has published many reports to the effect that I intend to visit Jordan and Iraq, and has published other reports to the effect that Jordan would be resuming diplomatic relations with Egypt, and much more to this effect. The truth is that even if I had thought that this was natural and possible, I chose the method of not embarrassing anyone. In the past few weeks the number of reports published stating that Jordan has decided to resume relations very soon increased. Then came the night of the Hegira [new year]. My office informed me that the Government of Jordan had broadcast its decision to resume full diplomatic relations with Egypt. I did not want to comment on what my office had told me, as naturally I could not form an opinion on the basis of a radio report. Five minutes after the broadcast of this report His Majesty King Husayn telephoned me. He began his conversation by congratulating me on the new Hegira year, but I did not raise the matter with him. He raised the matter and told me that Jordan had decided to resume relations with Egypt. He spoke warmly about friendly Egypt — Egypt which adopts the Arab causes. I do not conceal from you that to a certain extent the decision came as a surprise to me. I thanked the king for this stand and I congratulated him on the Hegira year. This is the answer to your question of how I received the news.

[Sabri] Indeed, Mr President, public opinion in Egypt has been expecting that this positive step would come from Iraq before Jordan. What comment does Your Excellency have on this?

[Mubarak] Indeed, I too had this feeling, but I did not speak to anyone about it. Iraq may have its reasons, but I believe that Iraq will not be long in taking this step as well. Indeed our relationship with President Saddam Husayn and Iraq is above the level of diplomatic representation. Cooperation between us is close and this is what led me not to think about the matter.

[Sabri] Do you believe then, that relations with the remaining Arab countries are on their way to restoration?

[Mubarak] Without hesitation, this is my opinion. Relations with the Arab states will be restored. Yes, they will be restored and I do not see any problem in this...

(I [presumably *AL-AKHBAR* editor Sabri] added hastily): But Mr President you definitely hear what the radios of Libya and Syria are saying.

He continued in a slightly raised voice: "If some utter offensive expressions and attack, I call for logical and objective thinking. We must be realistic. Curses and accusations of treachery and such matters have gone out of fashion. What follows the accusation of treachery? Are we going to continue coming up with traitors? We call everyone who does something a traitor. This has become a worn out crooked method. Let us look at what the leaders of civilized states do. In the whole world there are many points of view and each head of state works for the interest of his country and each differs, but have we heard them exchange accusations of treachery? Did we hear any of them repeating the obscene language we have become accustomed to from some Arab states — but I do not say all the Arab states?"

Husni Mubarak returned to explaining his opinion of the Arab

position. He said: I think that it is now time to stop these offensive words. We have to put every official in his place. There is no place at all in our Arab circumstances for some people to use impolite words, and to address them to presidents, regimes, and others.

[Sabri] This is true. But there are polite statements which say that the resumption of relations between Jordan and Egypt is an internal matter concerning the two countries, but the resumption of Arab relations with Egypt requires a unanimous resolution from the Arab League. Mr President, does this agree with the present state of events?

[Mubarak] The Arab League issued recommendations, but did not issue resolutions. Nonetheless, I always take into consideration that every country has its own circumstances, and I do not impose anything on any one. But I am sure that, God willing, all the Arab countries will normalize the situation. If we have heard a statement from here or there in line with what you said, in my opinion, this only concerns the form, and time will definitely solve all these matters. I would like to make it clear that the resumption by any Arab country of its relations with Egypt does not mean that it recognizes Camp David or comes close to doing so. It also does not mean that we are cancelling Camp David. Every country has its position and commitments. The resumption of relations is a unification of the Arab position and a consolidation of it.

[Sabri] How can we reach a collective stand, when the president of Libya has planned and arranged for a strike on the High Dam?

[Mubarak] This is a marginal issue which we have treated as it deserves to be treated. Yes we have ample information about a scheme for striking at the High Dam. This was confirmed through the defection of the Libyan pilot to Egypt and his admission that training is underway on a scheme for striking at the High Dam. These are not hollow words, as one of the leaders of the opposition said. No, the scheme was real. Also, concerning the closure of the Suez Canal — we have adopted all the necessary measures to protect it and the High Dam. It is true that striking at the High Dam will not fulfill his aims, but a strike at the High Dam would require that, to preserve our dignity, we return the strike tenfold. Of course, I would not like relations with any Arab country to reach this stage, which is why I sent a warning to the Libyan officials which says clearly "Beware of playing with fire."

[Sabri] The talk about Libyan behavior can go on and on unnecessarily; let us go back to talk about the Arab situation. Generally Arab diplomatic quarters say that you maintain regular contacts with many leaders of Arab countries, some of them Rejection [Front] states. Have these contacts referred to the issue of severing relations? (The president did not confirm or deny this report, but said)

[Mubarak] No, I do not talk with my brother Arab leaders about the restoration of relations at all. If there are no diplomatic relations between us and many sister states in the Mashriq and in the Maghreb, this does not at all exclude personal contacts concerning bilateral cooperation in various fields. Egypt has strong relations with these states. We, as heads of state, cannot stop them because they are ties between the peoples and it is not at all my right to halt the movement of people.

[Sabri] Since movement does not stop, is it true that Your Excellency will soon visit Jordan before your visit to West Germany, Greece, and Portugal which begins on 30 October?

[Mubarak] I cannot be definite about this matter because it is perhaps premature, but there is nothing to prevent me from visiting Jordan at any time.

[Sabri] Do I understand from this that you have received an invitation to visit Jordan?

[Mubarak] I had an invitation to visit Jordan even before the restoration of relations. I have also an invitation from Iraq.

[Sabri] These matters probably do not need any more discussion, but I ask you, after 3 years of primary responsibility in office, what is your assessment of the Arab position in general? Do you expect peace in Lebanon? Do you anticipate an end to the Gulf war? Do you expect progress on the peace issue in general in the near or distant future?

[Mubarak] (In quick consecutive words) After 3 years' experience I can provide a simple summary: The Arabs will not be able to solve the existing problems while we are in this disarray. We have to achieve Arab agreement on the principal issues. We, as Arab countries, will be the first to lose as a result of the existing Arab divisions. It is not we who will benefit. We have to be alert to the well known old saying, "Divide and Rule." With these divisions we will remain i disarray. This is definite.

[Sabri] This is true, and it has been so for years. But I ask you, after 3 years experience in office, are you optimistic that these divisions can be reconciled and the ranks closed? This is my question.

[Mubarak] (After a pause for thought) The ranks must be closed; they must.

[Sabri] Is there any indication of this?

[Mubarak] I can say that there are many indications. There is an important and principal fact, which is that the Egyptian people cannot do without the people of Iraq. The Egyptian people have relations with the Saudi people, the Gulf peoples, the Syrians, and so on.

[Sabri] Does Your Excellency mean that in the end, the opinion of the peoples will impose itself and triumph?

[Mubarak] I do not refer only to relations among peoples. There are relations among many heads of state of Arab countries. I mean that peoples have relations and the movement of peoples cannot be stopped; that they determine the relations between heads of state. For instance, before the severing of diplomatic relations and before I became president, I had very good relations with our brothers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and with our brothers in Kuwait and the Gulf states and with our brothers in the Mashriq. I have maintained good relations with all of them.

I have a personal friendship even with President Hafiz al-Asad and the truth is, the man did not say a single irresponsible word.

[Sabri] Indeed, President Hafiz al-Asad has not departed from the course of objective dialogue, but Radio Damascus and the Ba'th press in Syria have gone astray.

[Mubarak] Never mind. If the press ran amok, we must not follow suit. We must appreciate the circumstances and never resort to the tactic of abuse.

[Sabri] But such attitudes forced Deputy Hasan Hafiz to propose that Egypt should secede from the Union of Arab Republics, which includes Syria, Libya, and Egypt.

[Mubarak] I do indeed endorse this proposal presented by Deputy Hasan Hafiz, as this Union has become useless to us and it is nothing more than a worthless piece of paper, and I always care to see in all matters and attitudes that what exists in official documents is a sincere reflection for reality. But if each one of them is in a different valley [as received], this weakens the peoples' trust in the constitutional framework and legal texts. It also makes us the target of ridicule by other states; and this we do not accept.

[Sabri] Mr President, you have not answered the rest of my question. Do you anticipate peace in Lebanon? It is definite that you know the secrets of what is going on now in Lebanon. Will the reconciliation succeed?

[Mubarak] I think that peace can be achieved in Lebanon if everyone stays out of Lebanon and leaves the Lebanese to deal with themselves. I mean that the Lebanese sides should solve their problem without any foreign intervention.

[Sabri] Mr President, you are calling for everybody to stay out of Lebanon. Who do you mean by this?

[Mubarak] I mean that the Lebanese themselves, without Syrian, Libyan, Israeli or any other intervention, should be permitted to solve their problem. No one should interfere in their internal affairs. If the Lebanese sit together without foreign conferences, the problem will be solved.

[Sabri] Is this possible now?

[Mubarak] I think there are difficulties, but the continuation of the situation as it is will not lead Lebanon to a permanent peace and the sought-after stability.

[Sabri] Am I to understand from this that the steps of reconciliation in Lebanon and the measures of the new government have not yet reached the desired aim?

[Mubarak] Inspite of all these efforts, the problem will remain complicated if foreign sides do not stay away. Peace must come, first and last, from the Lebanese themselves.

[Sabri] What about the Gulf war?

[Mubarak] Really, I cannot imagine an end to the Gulf war. We have done our best. I hope that the two sides will resort to negotiations, especially as Iraq is ready for them. Now it is the turn of our brothers in Iran, rather than exhausting resources in fighting. Peaceful methods are beneficial to both sides.

[Sabri] Should I conclude that you think that these problems in Lebanon and the Gulf war are still at their peak?

[Mubarak] Yes, they still are.

I told the president: We must move to the internal situation.

He said: This is natural; the domestic situation occupies 90 percent of my time every day.

[Sabri] As I understand it, you start working at 0600 in the morning. This means that the burden is very big indeed. What is your assessment of the domestic situation, the responsibilities of governing, and the hopes for the near and distant future after having shouldered the responsibility during the most difficult of circumstances?

[Mubarak] The real burden is that we are facing many problems that have accumulated for a number of years. They are problems which can no longer tolerate postponement or temporary solutions; it has become necessary to find comprehensive and radical solutions for them. For example: The economic problem; there is no disagreement on the view that it has been building for years and that a radical solution, starting with planning, was necessary. Temporary and improvised solutions are impossible because their effects will be extremely serious. It is that we began to proceed along a sound course. Naturally, no one expects that we will be able to solve the economic problem overnight, or in 1 or 2 years. We will not reap the fruits now but probably after 3 or more years. However, we must look to the distant future. This is essential since our population is increasing by over 1 million every year.

[Sabri] On the basis of the current planning solutions, is your view of the future optimistic?

[Mubarak] Yes, I am optimistic.

[Sabri] On what basis?

[Mubarak] On the basis that we have embarked on a sound course. I will not know despondency so long as I have achieved the defined clear framework. Our steps are positive, balanced, and targeted, and are primarily built on a scientific basis for solving all the existing questions.

[Sabri] But Your Excellency, regarding the economic question, you called for the first economic conference, and I have heard you say that the views at the conference were contradictory to the point that the conferees did not agree on any decision. Your Excellency has now made the opposition parties participate in finding solutions to the question of subsidies. Will you encounter any opposition or do you think that we will reach a single national line regarding the subject of subsidies.

[Mubarak] The economic conference discussed the economic problem in general. We came out of it with a positive decision which we have implemented. The decision was that planning was necessary and we actually began planning. The plan achieved its goals in the past 2 years. We are now embarking on the third year. It is that we have defined the goal and the method of implementation without any extravagance, yet with precision. The goals of the second [development] plan will be bigger and more extensive. The solution, therefore, is progressing by practical scientific planning. However, regarding "the subsidies" conference, it will deal with part of the question. The subsidies began with 17 million pounds. We have now reached 2 billion pounds. With the increasing size of the population a continued increase in subsidies will be difficult. We can provide subsidies now, but there must solutions for the future. Our view of the future must be fundamental, which is why I asked that all parties attend the subsidies conference — the majority party and all opposition parties — to confront the problem. All should study and submit solutions because subsidies are actually reaching those who do not deserve them. This is a fact recognized by everyone.

[Sabri] Do you mean that the national outlook, and not the partisan outlook, will prevail in this conference?

[Mubarak] I believe the national outlook will gain the upper hand. The people will be following the proceedings. If someone acts along partisan lines, they will find out about him.

[Sabri] Is this the impression you formed after meeting with Fu'ad Siraj al-Din, Khalid Muhyi al-Din, Ibrahim Shukri, and others?

[Mubarak] I talked to them all. We agreed subsidies is a national issue and that political parties, specialized national councils, universities, and intellectuals should all be involved in its discussion. Each should examine it, come out with conclusions, and later formulate a working paper. This will help find the best solution.

[Sabri] It seems that Your Excellency now believes that the democratic performance is getting better.

[Mubarak] Exactly, and I hope that this trend will always continue. The issues at hand concern all of our people.

[Sabri] This is probably why you decided that all parties should be represented in our delegation to the United Nations. How did this unprecedented idea develop?

[Mubarak] As you say, this is unprecedented. But, as we have chosen the democratic path, I was careful that Egypt's delegation to the United Nations represent Egypt's entire political spectrum. I do not see why the delegation should only represent one political current. On the contrary, the international community in the United Nations should see that Egypt can speak with one voice on foreign issues.

[Sabri] I hope you do not mind this question. Your Excellency has been calling on other parties to develop themselves internally and to function in a democratic manner. Does this demand you are making of the opposition parties apply to the NDP, and is it happening?

[Mubarak] I have been speaking about the need for democratic procedures within the parties from my position as a head of state and not as NDP chairman. I was addressing everyone, all parties. Democracy should emerge from within the party. Party procedures should be more democratic, party leadership should be determined by election at every stage. Take for instance party lists; they should be formed by taking the opinion of the party base instead of being hatched by the party chairman and his aides. This can solve a lot of problems within the parties themselves. The point is, I want to eliminate dictatorship within the parties.

[Sabri] Your call then, is addressed to all the parties.

[Mubarak] Certainly, to all the parties.

[Sabri] Why then, is it taking so long to develop the NDP from within?

[Mubarak] We have a multitude of studies. You should take into account that the NDP is a large party. We have to weigh all opinions before determining the correct one. We have not been wasting time lately.

[Sabri] It is being said that the formation of the NDP Political Bureau will be announced soon and that this will be followed by the formation of the General Secretariat.

[Mubarak] God willing. We have almost finished examining the Political Bureau issue. This will be followed by wider activities and by the selection of the General Secretariat members.

[Sabri] It is being said, in political quarters, that the NDP will assign political responsibilities to some ministers. The names of Planning Minister al-Janzuri and Agriculture Minister Yusuf Wali have been mentioned. Is this true?

[Mubarak] They are party members and are entitled to take part in the various party activities; nothing strange about that. I am careful that youthful elements who are dedicated, honest, and specialized be given the chance to serve their country. These elements should prove their worthiness by identifying with the masses and solving their problems. They should also develop clear political insight so as to combine technical and scientific specialization with political awareness and the ability to comprehend what makes the masses tick.

[Sabri] Then, what is being said is right.

[Mubarak] We are giving the young elements a chance. No need to mention names.

[Sabri] Will you allow me to make an observation which I hope will not annoy you?

[Mubarak] I was not annoyed with any of the questions. I like frank dialogue and nothing goes on in secret.

[Sabri] It has been observed that decisions take much time, for example, the choosing of eight or nine ministers in the Cabinet took 2 months. The people are asking: Is there a difficulty in the choice or what?

[Mubarak] It is possible to form the Cabinet in 2 days. But in such a case it will not be chosen on a meticulous, objective basis; hence it will falter after 5 months. For example, a Cabinet reshuffle will take place and we will remain in an endless series of Cabinet reshuffles. How will matters be administered then? How can the executive authority go ahead with the implementation of planning? How can we advance economically under continuous changes, particularly when a minister comes to implement his personal policy and repeals the decisions of his predecessors? We have numerous experiences in this respect. This is why I am very careful when I make the choice with the prime minister so as to reach as much as we can the elements that give most to the people.

[Sabri] This means difficulty in choosing?

[Mubarak] Naturally, choosing is not an easy act.

[Sabri] Is the reason for the difficulty in choosing because it is known that Your Excellency does not grant his confidence easily to a person and that it takes a long time until you are certain he is worthy of this confidence?

[Mubarak] When I receive information on someone — that he is an honest, efficient man, and that he has a complete understanding of the duties and is capable of shouldering responsibility — I do not presume the opposite. I observe his work, follow up his productivity and see if he is safely implementing the planning decisions, and whether he is active and moves about. All of these considerations are of concern to me so that I will be assured of the wellbeing of national action.

[Sabri] May I make another unpleasant observation?

[Mubarak] (laughing) Why do you describe your observations as being unpleasant? Do you feel they are so?

[Sabri] Yes. They are unpleasant but I must present them. There are those who say that the judiciary now governs Egypt. A judicial counsellor has told me so, and he said that the administrative judiciary decides on decisions which the government could have made because they are within the scope of its jurisdiction and hence should not have been left for the judiciary. One example is the issue of exemptions in university admissions?

[Mubarak] The issue of exemptions is complicated. Some of them were created by the law, others were made by decisions. The People's Assembly approved the laws. It is not easy to repeal all this with the stroke of a pen. There must be an appraisal and a study. Some sought the administrative judiciary on some of the exemptions and the judiciary gave them their rights. Hence we must respect the judiciary. The issue of the unconstitutionality of the law and some of the decisions were then raised. This was referred to the Constitutional Court. We must wait for the decision of the court on the constitutionality or unconstitutionality [of the laws] and we will abide by it. This does not mean that the judiciary is governing, but that it is an authority working side by side with the legislative and executive authorities. Our constitutional system is based on the cooperation of these authorities and a sort of balancing between them so that one of them will not infringe on the other or snatch its jurisdiction.

[Sabri] But does this keep the government from making its decision right at the beginning?

[Mubarak] It does not. But the matter went to the judiciary before the government finished studying it. I hope it will be clear that amending the exemptions, whether created by the law or made by decisions, requires that the matter be discussed with all concerned parties. This is what did happen.

[Sabri] A philosophical saying about the administrative judiciary is that the less cases brought by individuals against government decisions means that the government does not make many mistakes in its decisions?

[Mubarak] This is an acceptable expression from a legal-philosophical point of view, but from a practical point of view you see that every employee who is transferred immediately goes to the Administrative Court. The court might not decide in his favor and this would prove that the government's decision was correct. The cases of transfers and promotions are the most numerous before the administrative judiciary.

[Sabri] Mr President, during the 3 years of your rule, you have been known to avoid giving promises you cannot honor. However, you promised in your speech to the People's Assembly that the presidency will not exceed two terms, and this dictates a constitutional amendment. When will this take place?

[Mubarak] I did not say that we will make constitutional amendments. But I made a commitment that I will not stay in the presidency more than two terms. In my opinion, no one can shoulder the burdens of responsibilities more than 12 years. This is a promise to which I am fully committed.

[Sabri] You obviously do not want to propose constitutional amendments?

[Mubarak] I do not want to be involved in this matter now. We are concentrating all of our efforts and devoting all of our time to improve the domestic situation and to alleviate the sufferings of the people. This is an objective around which we all must rally and which we must give momentum. This is our front now. But opening another front and preoccupying the people with many secondary issues is not my policy. What counts now is to push forward the wheel of development.

[Sabri] This means that there is no intention to amend the Constitution in terms of legislating the powers of the Consultative Council? Is the Council currently anything more than a constitutional institution where various ideas are presented?

[Mubarak] I am fully satisfied with the planning method. Every matter will be looked into at the appropriate time. I repeat that we must first of all focus our efforts on the development front.

This does not necessarily mean that we set aside remaing matters. However, there are matters which are not so urgent.

[Sabri] Therefore, it is not true that there is a movement to cancel the specialized national councils, on the grounds that these council produce useful research?

[Mubarak] Who told you the contrary? We benefit from the national councils' research, and I believe they are excellent.

[Sabri] Does Your Excellency see this research?

[Mubarak] Yes. I called on the national councils to participate in the issue of subsidies. We must benefit from such research being conducted by the best experts in Egypt. It does not cost a lot of money, as some people imagine.

[Sabri] If your time permits you to look at the national councils' research, does your time also permit you to follow up what is taking place at the People's Assembly?

[Mubarak] Yes, I am following up on what is taking place at the People's Assembly. I am very much interested in following up on the democratic practice, because it constitutes the basis of our system. I believe that the work of the Assembly is quite good. The opposition is fully enjoying its rights, and the ruling party is expressing its ideas. There is also the voting. No one is restricted from expressing his opinion. It is indeed a good image of democracy.

[Sabri] Do you believe that People's Assembly work at this stage is a step forward in the democratic practice?

[Mubarak] Yes, with full conviction.

[Sabri] While talking about the People's Assembly, why does the government not introduce a terrorism law instead of maintaining the emergency law, which is only used to protect Egypt from terrorism, since such a law has been introduced in a number of European states?

[Mubarak] We must reduce the enactment of new laws as long as there are existing laws which perform the same function. Thus, instead of enacting a new law for terrorism, why should we not continue using the emergency law for the same purpose? Every measure stipulated in the emergency law is submitted to the usual judiciary. If we were to compare the emergency law in Egypt and similar laws in other countries, we would find that the provisions of the emergency law are more lenient. Thus, why should we introduce a new law? This is simply the reason.

[Sabri] Is it true that it is intended to amend the law on ethics so as to exclude the popular judiciary from participating in the Court of Ethics?

[Mubarak] Before we engage in the details of what has been brought to your knowledge, I tell you that this is not a pressing subject. When we have solved the major principal questions, we shall deal with other questions.

[Sabri] Are Your Excellency's visits to factories and production sites among your primary major interests?

[Mubarak] Yes. I will resume these tours in mid-October, God willing.

[Sabri] Do these tours give Your Excellency true pictures of the situation, or do the officials at these sites cover up the facts and prepare for the president of the Republic's visit?

[Mubarak] (laughing) First, I do not give an opportunity for any undue readiness before the visit. They will not have the time for it. That is one point. I am also not interested in appearances. I like to delve into the essence and to question all the parties in the factory, the manager, the worker, the engineer, and those in the administration. If someone lies to me, the answer of the second will expose the lie. The public is also following up these visits. The press is writing about them and if they find false information, they expose it.

[Sabri] I mean, has Your Excellency not discovered after a visit to a factory that they have given false information or covered up something?

[Mubarak] For your information, I do not visit any production site except after having studied this site and having received information about it from various sources. Thus, I do not visit the factory as a tourist but as an inspector knowing all aspects of the work, or I go to see how the implementation is going. The main thing is to push development in factories toward increased production.

[Sabri] If I go back to the subject of partisan practice, it is being reiterated that the president is a big prop for the NDP, but isn't the NDP a big prop for the government?

[Mubarak] (laughing) Do you think this is an unpleasant question, too?

[Sabri] Yes. But I am conveying to Your Excellency what is being said.

[Mubarak] For the sake of argument, does the quality of the NDP members differ from that of the members of other parties? They are all Egyptians. They are all an expression of Egyptian society, with its characteristics and views. But the problem in the NDP is that it is a huge, big party that represents the great majority. Hence, all eyes are on it all the time. Criticism is easy, particularly as it is the ruling party. The NDP truly and really represents the majority. The party is now being developed from within so that we will reach the ideal way of democratic practice and so that all the leaderships will be a true expression of the broad popular base. Partisan democratic practice lies in cohesiveness with the masses, the clarification of facts, the acknowledgement of suffering, and the continued struggle to remove this suffering. The NDP's responsibility in this respect is much more than that of the opposition parties, because it is the party of the majority on one hand, and the ruling party on the other. The most important factor in our party meetings is that dialogue takes place freely and without any restrictions. The free and sincere

word is our way to sound democratic construction. This is the practice within the NDP.

Foreign Minister on Middle East Issues

NC021640 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] New York, 2 Oct (MENA) — Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has affirmed that the achievement of peace and stability in the Middle East requires determined and continuous efforts. He said that the peace process should embrace all the states and peoples of the area, especially the Palestinian people.

'Abd al-Majid affirmed that perseverance and continuous support for the Palestinians are among the pillars of Egyptian foreign policy, pointing out that this stems from the deep faith that the Palestinian problem is the core and crux of the Middle East crisis. He said that from this standpoint, Egypt has maintained close contacts with the PLO leadership. Views on a wide range of topics were exchanged between President Husni Mubarak and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat during the latter's visit to Egypt in December.

These remarks were contained in a speech which Dr 'Abd al-Majid delivered last night during a dinner hosted in his honor and in honor of his accompanying delegation by the Arab-American Chamber of Commerce. In his speech, he spoke about Egypt's foreign and economic policy. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he held constructive consultations with the PLO leader during the Mediterranean countries' security and cooperation conference held recently in Malta. He added that there is a continuous dialogue with several Arab states and the Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He said: Our main aim is to resume the peace process with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

Discussing Egyptian-Israeli relations, Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Egypt respects and fulfills its international obligations and treaties. Egypt is also committed to continuing its efforts for establishing a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace in the Middle East.

Discussing Egyptian-Arab differences, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: They often occur among the members of the same family. Nevertheless, they cannot erase the deep organic bonds that link Egypt with the rest of the Arab world in all spheres.

He explained that we must differentiate between the temporary absence of official diplomatic relations and the presence of several common factors that link Egypt with its Arab brothers.

Saudi Petroleum Minister Yamani Arrives in Cairo

NC021931 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 2 Oct (MENA) — Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, accompanied by OPEC Secretary General Dr Fadil al-Jalabi, arrived in Cairo this evening on a 1-day visit to Egypt. He was met at the airport by 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and ministeral resources.

On his arrival, Yamani said Egypt's freezing of its oil prices clearly helped to stabilize international oil prices, especially in August when the Soviet Union reduced its oil prices and pressure was on Egyptian and North Sea oil prices. As a matter of fact, Yamani said, Egypt's stand enabled Britain to freeze North Sea oil prices. Yamani said Egypt's decision to freeze its oil prices was appreciated by all OPEC members.

Regarding the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations, Shaykh Yamani said: The Saudi Government issued an official statement in this regard. In my capacity, I hope Egypt's relations with the Arab nation will return to their previous state. No one denies Egypt's weight in the Arab world.

The Saudi minister praised the role played by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He said: We hope the misunderstanding will disappear in the near future.

Mubarak Receives Message From Yugoslav President

NC021306 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today received the Yugoslav ambassador in Cairo who handed his excellency a message from Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic.

Jordan's Move To Restore Ties Aids Palestinians

NC021412 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Ahmad Sha'ban commentary: "A Unified Arab Stand Will Support the Palestinian Issue"]

[Text] In his speech to the Jordanian House of Representatives, His Majesty King Husayn stated that Jordan's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt comes as a token of appreciation for Egypt's pan-Arab role and international weight, as well as for the martyrs and sacrifices the Egyptian people have offered, and in recognition of their insistance on being affiliated with their Arab nation under the leadership of President Mubarak, who is concerned that Arab land and rights are not relinquished.

The Jordanian monarch's speech constitutes a testimony of truth and right vis-a-vis Egypt's adherence to Arab rights and Islamic sanctities and its concern about all Arab land. The speech hands down a testimony for future generations that Egypt has never ceded a single grain of Arab soil and that it does not differentiate among Sinai, Jerusalem, and the Golan, because the occupied Arab land, to Egypt, is Arab land to which it clings and defends.

This fact, which King Husayn emphasizes today, was affirmed by him more than once, as it was by several Arab leaders. There is no room here to enumerate these statements, but we would like to mention some of them: Saudi Arabia has affirmed and is affirming its appreciation of the sound path President Husni Mubarak is pursuing. It has also emphasized its conviction of Egypt's extreme importance and great weight. Kuwait has announced that it fully appreciates Egypt's Arab and interna-

tional role and believes that Egypt has an important role in Arab and international affairs. The UAE asserts its desire for Egypt's return to the Arab fold in view of its Arab and international standing. Iraq, in the words of the chairman of the Arab and International Committee in the National Council, praises Egyptian policy under President Mubarak. He said the strategic imbalance that emerged as a result of Egypt's absence from the arena of Arab action has had repercussions in Palestine and Lebanon.

These statements, among others, by Arab leaders about Egypt's Arab and international role and its cohesion with Arab events in fact transformed the rupture in relations into a form emptied of real rupture or boycott. The vast majority of the Arab countries continued their economic and trade and even political relations with Egypt. In this respect it is worth noting that Sudan, Somalia, and Oman have never severed relations with Egypt. In addition, contacts and the exchange of visits have continued in public between Egypt on the one side and Iraq, Morocco, Lebanon, and Jordan on the other. Cairo has also received personalities with political stature from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE. These contacts reached a high point when Cairo received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, following his departure from the Tripoli siege. There have also been unpublicized contacts, such as when President Mubarak announced that contacts were underway between Egypt and all Arab capitals except for Tripoli, Libya. Even Libya sent to Cairo more than one envoy on more than one occasion. Thus it is obvious that the boycott is now one of form, and we do not exagerate if we maintain that it is not one of substance.

Thus the Jordanian step to restore relations with Egypt and King Husayn's call to the Arab countries to do so, not to mention Yasir 'Arafat's call in this vein, assume importance, because a unified Arab stand will strengthen the Arab issues, primarily the Palestinian issue, the crux of the Middle East crisis.

Saddam Relieves Minister Hamid 'Alwan of Post

JN021645 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A presidential decree has been issued relieving Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, of his post. The following is the text of the decree:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Presidential Decree No 599.

In view of the failure by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, to respect regular office hours and his dereliction of duty, and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph D of Article 58 of the provisional Constitution, we have decreed the following:

1. Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, shall be relieved from his post.

2. Ministers shall implement this decree.

Written in Baghdad on 1 October 1984.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the republic

President Receives Message From King Hassan II

JN031248 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from his brother King Hassan II of Morocco concerning Morocco's call for an urgent Arab summit. The message was conveyed to the president today by Abdelhadi Boutaleb, personal envoy of His Majesty King Hassan. The meeting was attended by the president's secretary and the Moroccan ambassador in Baghdad.

President Receives AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI Editor

JN021241 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1159 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received Walid Abu Zahr, chief editor of the Paris-based Arabic magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*. Abu Zahr held a political and intellectual dialogue with the president in which they discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Arab situation, and Iraq's international relations.

The president also received Chaldean Archbishop Mar Bulus II and a number of Chaldean bishops.

USSR's Ryabov Arrives in Baghdad 2 Oct

JN030733 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0702 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) — Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [title as received], arrived here last night heading a delegation on a 2-day visit to Iraq. Ryabov and the members of his delegation will attend the inauguration of the first phase of the Hadithah Dam, which several Soviet technical establishments helped to implement.

Ryabov expressed his pleasure at visiting Iraq and meeting with officials and affirmed the importance of cooperation between the two countries.

SFRY's Zemljaric Arrives on Visit 2 Oct

JN030823 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0756 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) — Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, arrived here last night.

The Yugoslav official said that he brought a written message for President Saddam Husayn from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency.

The official added that during his 3-day visit he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on strengthening the existing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in the interest of the friendly Iraq and Yugoslav peoples.

Communique No 1,606 Says Basra Shelled 2 Oct

JN021724 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,606 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With high ability in repulsing the covetous enemies and achieving more successes against the Iranian enemy, our valiant Armed Forces continue their courageous activities in the operational sectors. The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. Using artillery and all types of weapons, our forward units struck a group of enemy personnel and enemy positions and equipment opposite their forward positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing two, wounding many, and destroying one personnel carrier and one infantry position, and setting fire to one hardware stockpile.

2. The valiant artillery men dealt strong and effective blows to enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational sector east of Basra, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life and equipment, and setting huge fires in other positions.

3. One 120-mm mortar was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. This morning, the treacherous enemy shelled the Basra suburbs with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 October 1984

Italian, French Companies Begin Pipeline Project

JN031054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0717 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) — A consortium of Italian and French companies has begun implementing the $508 million pipeline project that will carry Iraqi oil to the Red Sea across Saudi territory.

Iraq signed the contract last Thursday with the Italian companies Saipem SPA and Snam-Progetti and Siderexport, and French company Spie Capac.

The pipeline project, which will be implemented in 11 months, will have an export capacity of 5 million barrels daily. This will be the first phase of the pipeline, whose potential export capacity will be 1.1 million barrels daily.

The first phase involves building a 640-km pipeline with a diameter of 48 inches from the oilfields in Iraq to the Saudi pipeline petroline.

The second phase involves building a pipeline parallel to the Saudi pipeline up to the Port of Yanbu' on the Red Sea.

The contract for the second phase is expected to be concluded before the completion of the first phase on 1 September 1985.

In the meantime, the weekly *ALIF BA'* reported today that all plans and studies for the Iraqi oil pipeline via Jordan have been completed.

The pipeline will have an export capacity of 1 million barrels daily.

The magazine added that the signing of the contract for building the pipeline depends on security guarantees by the contractors that the pipeline would be protected against possible Zionist aggression in the future.

The magazine pointed out that work is currently underway on the new oil pipeline to the Mediterranean Sea via Turkish territory. The pipeline will have an export capacity of 600,000 barrels daily.

ALIF BA' explained that Iraqi oil exports will eventually reach 4.5 million barrels daily, which was the figure of Iraqi oil exports before the Iraq-Iran war.

Foreign Minister's Speech to General Assembly
JN021032 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Oct 84 p 22

["Full text" of speech by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri at the UN General Assembly on 1 October]

[Text] Mr President. Allow me to express to you my warm congratulations on your unanimous election as president of the General Assembly. Your wide experience in international relations and your firm conviction in the principles of peace and justice will guarantee the success of this session. I would also like to thank your predecessor for his supreme skill and ability in conducting the work of the General Assembly last year. His wise stewardship has been instrumental in achieving the results of last year's session.

The Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's efforts are worthy of our profound appreciation. Despite the obstacles that face the United Nations and the attempts aimed at weakening it, the secretary general's sincere, painstaking efforts kept the hope of collective work alive. I would also like to welcome the state of Brunei to the UN membership.

A quick review of the international events and developments since our last meeting here last year reveals the extent of the deterioration in international peace and security. Previous disputes continued and expanded further and new international disputes and differences arose. Despite the efforts to solve some of these differences or to contain them and prevent their aggravation, tension continues to prevail in international relations and world security and stability continues to be in jeopardy.

The current endeavors to alleviate the threats of wars and the existing conflicts are still below the required standard. These endeavors have failed to reduce the tension in the international situation. An atmosphere of impotence and stagnation continues to plague the efforts to realize peace on this earth and to avoid a global disaster. It would be putting it too mildly if I said that we are moving away from realizing global peace and stability. The repeated announcements and declarations all over the world that speak of the serious international situation and demand action to curb the world's rush toward the unknown fell on deaf ears. Furthermore, the increasing world problems and disputes were accompanied by a serious trend represented by lack of enthusiasm and the desire for joint action and collective security. Some states ignored their commitments to the principles of international law and the UN Charter, particularly to those principles that prevent the use of force or the threat to use force, and the principles that urge solving disputes by peaceful means, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, respect for good neighborliness, sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of states.

A quick look at the current international situation shows that war or the preparation for war continues to be the basic factor in the foreign policies of states; and that many states continue to believe that peace can be realized through military superiority and permanent readiness for war. Despite the state of interdependence that prevails in international relations and interests, we are still trying to solve the problems that result from the world's interrelations and interactions by traditional concepts, particularly the concept of force, which in most cases leads to unwise political decisions. Some still believe that the security dilemma that results from the nature of the international system can be dealt with through armaments, formation of alliances, dividing the world into spheres of influence, and drawing supporters for this or that bloc. The study of war strategy and planning has eroded our ability to be aware of our peoples' need for security and prosperity, their concern about their fate, and their desire for peace.

The current arms race between the two superpowers and the freezing of efforts to contain it pose a great threat to international peace and security. Moreover, the escalated competition between East and West, the lack of international detente, and the return of the cold war atmosphere and serious polarization dominating relations between the two international blocs reflect negatively on international relations in general and the various regional conflicts in particular. The cold war atmosphere has increased and escalated regional conflicts, hampered the efforts to settle them, and distorted the real reasons for the conflicts and their elements. In light of the requirements of the conflict between the two international sides, the legitimate interests of the oppressed peoples who are victims of aggression have been given second priority.

This competition between the two superpowers has affected the political, economic, and social reasons for the regional conflicts to a point where many in this world have managed to reduce the whole world's problems into issues that can be solved within the framework of relations between the two superpowers, who began to believe that the easiest way to settle their differences is through a nuclear arsenal and through developing this arsenal.

Mr President. Among the most serious manifestations of the escalated competition between the two superpowers is the paralysis that has affected the United Nations. The effect of this competition is confined not only to escalating regional problems and to darkening vision concerning the causes and settlement of these problems, it has also affected the international system on which we pin great hopes for holding the reins of international peace and security and averting an international catastrophe. The UN Security Council, entrusted with maintaining international peace and security, has become a captive of the competition between the two superpowers, and its role has become obstructed and frozen while awaiting international detente. Thus, the serious situation we are experiencing has been entrenched — a situation that is represented by the lack of deterring the aggresson and the lack of protecting the victim of aggression. The states with hostile trends are now capable of expanding their influence and carrying out aggressions without being deterred. This has made the peaceful states lose confidence in the effectiveness of the United Nations, and search within various international blocs or alliances in order to protect their legitimate interests.

Mr President. We are required to chose between force on the one hand, and negotiations and moderation on the other as a means of achieving our legitimate objectives and settling our problems. Our choice of one of these means will determine the future of mankind. One of the requirements of international stability is to show mutual confidence, remove fear and suspicion, and prevent

any state or bloc from seeking to lead the world or to influence the international system unilaterally. This means that we must adhere to the principles of the Charter, respect its provisions, respect the United Nations as a practical framework for belief in and commitment to the principle of collective action, and avoid the approach of giving priority to our own narrow interests over the general interests represented by the stability and progress of the international system. The honest commitment to the Charter and the support for the United Nations by accepting its resolutions and working for their implementation is the standard of peaceful approach and the basis of the belief in constructive action. Ignoring the UN role and rejecting its resolutions is a rejection of international will and a violation of international law. Those who indulged in this are politically and ethically responsible for the state of despair and confusion from which we are currently suffering. Among us now, there is one member state that has set a record in ignoring international will and the majority's opinion.

Our concern over the aggravation of the international situation is based primarily on the situation in our region, which has come to be called the Middle East. The fact of the matter is that this region, which includes states from three continents and which is inhabited by many peoples of diverse civilizations and numerous ideologies, has been afflicted with a chronic dispute — namely, the Arab-Israeli dispute. Allow me, Mr President, to speak to you and to the international community about the roots of this dispute and the reason for its intractability so far, following another year replete with important events and developments. Last year's developments in our region, as far as the Arab-Israeli dispute is concerned, have confirmed three basic facts:

1. The Arab states and the Palestinian people have repeatedly expressed their desire to establish a just and comprehensive peace based on international consensus and legitimacy, which ensure the legitimate rights of various sides.

2. It has been made amply clear that Israel does not want peace; that it not only rejects peace, but also resists it and diligently works against it.

3. The major powers shoulder a basic responsibility in realizing a just, comprehensive political settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. The stands taken by some of these powers make them responsible for Israel's continuous aggression against the Arab nation and its insistence on rejecting all of the peace initiatives for solving the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian problem.

Mr President. UN Security Council Resolution No 242 of 1967 was issued unanimously, and was confirmed through Resolution No 338 of 1973. This resolution is the basis of a political solution for the Arab-Israeli dispute based on exchanging territory for peace. This resolution stipulated what Israel wants, or rather what it pretends to want from the Arabs — namely, its right to live within internationally recognized borders. It also stipulated the Arabs' legitimate demand — namely, Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967.

While the Arab side has accepted this resolution and expressed readiness to accept peace terms, Israel rejected the Arab demand represented by Israel's commitment to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. Israel claims that the Arabs want neither peace nor the recognition of Israel, but the Arabs have repeatedly declared that they are ready to accept peace terms in exchange for Israel's acceptance of these terms. Let us look at the terms of Resolution 242, which Jordan accepted and has diligently worked to implement; at the basis of the 1980 Venice declaration; at King Fahd's 1981 initiative, and at Reagan's 1982 initiative. What is the basis of the 1982 Arab Fes peace plan and the 1983 Geneva declaration and what is the basis of the June 1983 Soviet declaration? In our opinion, all of these initiatives and efforts are based on a firm principle — namely, peace in exchange for territory. While the Arabs accepted the firm principle of these initiatives — we in Jordan even worked to manifest this principle and make it the springboard of international political efforts — Israel rejected all initiatives and even worked to foil them by destroying all opportunities for realizing peace.

In rejecting these initiatives and in working to foil all the international endeavors to realize peace, Israel in fact rejected neither the form of these initiatives nor the framework of these efforts, but their principle — namely, recognition in exchange for withdrawal. Therefore it becomes apparent that Israel wants territory as well as recognition. Therefore Israel resorted to every possible means to justify its behavior, showing unusual and unjustified insistence on form rather than substance. We have no illusions about Israel's intentions. Israel wants to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip, just as it previously annexed Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. However, Israel cannot obtain both peace and territory.

This is why we in Jordan have stated that Israel must announce publicly, as the Arabs did, its acceptance of peace and its conditions. I mean its acceptance of the principle of complete withdrawal from the Arab territories in return for recognition and security. We have also announced, out of our awareness of our national and pan-Arab responsibilities, that just as we are ready to join any peace process to tackle the principles included in UN Security Council Resolution 242, which were developed and approved by the international community as a basis for the political settlement between the Arabs and Israel, we are not ready to compromise or discuss these principles. The principle of land in return for peace is a principle that has been approved by the international community, which has been working in accordance with this principle for 17 years, that is, throughout the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories. This principle is also an application of a basic pillar of international law and international relations that are represented by the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force and by not rewarding the aggressor for its aggression.

Mr President. This concept is based on a careful and objective evaluation of Israel's behavior since its occupation of the Arab territories in 1967. Israel's plans to annex the occupied Arab territories can be clearly proved by its various actions. Since the beginning of its occupation of these territories Israel has been emptying the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan Heights of their indigenous Arab citizens. It adopted continuous organized repressive measures agaisnt the sons of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza, and against the Arab citizens in the Golan Heights, in order to create an intolerable psychlogical and physical atmosphere that would force them to leave their lands.

Among the most important illegal methods that Israel adopts is terrorism designed to be executed by its settlers in the occupied territories. The means of Israel's suppression of the Palestinian people in their land are numerous and known to the world. However, the most important thing is to learn lessons from these actions which seek to force the Paelstinians to leave their land with the minimum international uproar. The encroachment on 80 percent of the water resources in the West Bank, the continuous closure of universities, the confiscation of land, the destruction of houses, the implementation of the Israeli laws on the Jewish settlers [as published], the creating double standards when applying the law to Arab citizens and Jewish settlers, the arbitrary arrests and continuous torture, and the destruction and profanation of the religious and historic sites without discrimination — all these constitute interrelated and integrated means to carry out Israel's policy of suppression and achieve its objective of expelling the Arab citizens from the West Bank and Gaza.

This hostile Israeli policy has recently been finalized into an Israeli plan aimed at uprooting thousands of Palestinians from their camps in the West Bank and Gaza and moving them to the Jordan River area. There is every reason why we should be concerned over this Israeli plan in light of past Israeli actions and Israel's premeditated intentions to empty the West Bank of its legitimate owners. This action is a prelude to implementing Isael's interpretation of the Palestine question in the occupied territories as being only a demographic problem that it seeks to settle at the expense of others. The whole world has exposed Israel's plans to entrench the occupation, impose the status quo, and annex the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

More than one Israeli leader has admitted these intentions and plans. These intentions and plans constituted the focus of the Israelis' election programs. Further proof of this is the result of the recent Knesset elections which were a success for the extremist parties and blocs. Some of these extremist parties openly call for expelling the Arabs from their homeland, Palestine.

Israeli settlement activities are the most prominent manifestation of Israel's rejection of the principle of exchanging land for security and recognition. Israel's plans for the annexation and Judaization of the occupied Arab territories are based on the establishment of colonies and settlements in the suburbs of West Bank cities to besiege them, in the midst of Arab groupings to fragment them, and along the Jordan Valley and around water sources. These plans aim at bringing in large numbers of Israeli settlers so that they would constitute a majority in the occupied Arab territories while the Arab inhabitants would become the minority. The problem then would no longer be a problem of how many settlements there are, but how many Israeli settlers live in these settlements. Thus, Arab inhabitants would become a minority and the Israeli settlers would become the majority. So far, 182 settlements have been established on approximately 55 percent of the land in the occupied West Bank.

I need not stress once again that this policy conflicts with the principles of international law on military occupation, and that these settlements are illegal and illegitimate. An explicit international stand on this issue is one of the signs of the credibility of this organization, and a guarantee for the success of its efforts as well as the success of any future efforts seeking a political solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

As for the security argument Israel sometimes raises to justify its policy of settlements, it is not based on any objective foundations. The international community realizes that security cannot be attained through expansion, aggression, and the disavowal of the legitimate rights of others. On the contrary, expansion, intransigence, and the nonrecognition of legitimate Arab demands are a source of threats to security in the entire region. The truth is that the Israeli policy of settlements in the occupied Arab territories and the policy of eviction Israel has been adopting have been the cause of the Israeli security dilemma in the first place. In order to justify the use of force, Israel has fabricated the myth of the Arab threat to its existence and has magnified it, always depicting itself as having no choice. However, its aggression against Lebanon, and its continued oppression of the Palestinian people have demonstrated once again that waging war against the Arabs has been an Israeli choice.

Mr President, one of the manifestations of Israel's rejection of peace and its desire to expand at the expense of the Arabs is represented by its determination to dig a canal between the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea. This canal, which will begin in the occupied Arab territories and end at the Dead Sea, constitutes a grave threat to Jordan's vital and regional interests. It is also considered an aggression against the Palestinian people's rights in their occupied lands and as a new example of Israel's firm determination to undermine peace through undermining its base, the land.

The danger of such an Israeli project lies not only in its violation of the principles of international law pertaining to the rights of the coastal countries and to military occupation, but also in Israel's firm policy aimed at dominating the water resources in the region and depriving the legitimate owners of the use of these sources.

The problem of water is one of the prominent manifestations of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel has resisted all the regional solutions to that problem so that it can monopolize as much water as possible and use it to serve its expansionist settlement policy. One of the reasons behind Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon and its resistance to all pressures aimed at an early withdrawal is that it wants to achieve its ambitions on Lebanese waters. Israel's attempts to escalate its onslaught on Arab waters in southern Lebanon, in the Golan Heights, and in the Jordan valley constitute a grave threat to the situation in the region.

Israel would never have been able to continue its expansionist policy if the international community, represented by this organization, had been given the chance to assume its responsibilities. The big powers, especially those which have special relations with Israel, are directly responsible for the failure of peace efforts as a result of Israel's intransigence and its defiance of international will. The full U.S. bias toward Israel and its acceptance of all the illegal and aggressive Israeli practices have led to the weakening and even the destruction of the peace prospects. This bias also harmed the credibility of a superpower that has a basic role and bears a special responsibility for the continued deterioration of the situation in the region and for the absence of peace. The

achievement of a political settlement requires the restoration of balance between the big powers toward the Arab-Israeli conflict and a contribution to achieving a balance between the Arabs and Israel.

Past experience has proved that the state of imbalance that characterizes the big powers' role in the region, as well as their relations with each other and with the parties to the dispute and the factors that affect the balance of power in the region are some of the main reasons that prompt Israel to take a hardline position, to continue to defy international will, and to reject all peaceful efforts and initiatives.

The history of relations among the countries and peoples of the world does not know a situation in which a real peace was achieved under imbalance. We hope that the United States will reconsider its imbalanced position toward the contending Arab-Israeli parties. Such a reconsideration will enable the United States to regain its competence and credibility as a neutral mediator and will also increase the chances for its success that will serve its real interests as well as the interests of regional and international. Although chances are quickly diminishing, there is still an opportunity.

Mr President, work for peace is the essence of Jordan's foreign policy. Jordan has worked under various circumstances and in all international forums, and has resorted to many legitimate means to promote and encourage sincere and balanced peace efforts. Jordan stated its commitment to UN Security Council Resolution 242, and expressed its readiness to implement it completely, stressing that the implementation of this important international resolution would bring about a suitable opportunity for fulfilling the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on the soil of their homeland, Palestine, as well as the right to existence and security for all the countries and peoples in the region, including Israel. That is why Jordan has supported the UN call for an international peace conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

In this respect, the U.S. declaration which President Reagan made in this Assembly a few days ago regarding his country's readiness to hold consultations with the USSR on regional disputes, is a positive sign on the road to attaining the required political solution. It also is in line with Jordan's conviction in the feasibility of such an international conference for the settlement of the Middle East problem with the participation of all the permanent UN members. From the premise of its unswerving trend toward peace, Jordan has also worked with many Arab and international parties to secure positive climates which would facilitate the chances for the attainment of a lasting and just peace.

Mr President, while attention is being devoted to the Palestinian question, the crux of the Arab-Israeli dispute, Israel seeks to add something new to this dispute, represented by southern Lebanon. We view with great concern what is taking place in southern Lebanon and the western Al-Biqa' area, because the prolongation of the Israeli occupation of these areas poses serious threats to Lebanon's unity and independence, and to its national resources. We would like to reiterate our warning that Lebanon may become a source of continuous exhaustion of the Lebanese people's potentials and the Arab nation's capabilities, a means to divert attention from the liquidation of the Palestinian cause, and a good reason for swallowing up the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan. We reaffirm the need to end all practises which harm Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and people, and put it on the road to construction and unity so that it may resume its role in the Arab world and its place among the peoples in this world.

With regard to the Iraqi-Iranian war which has entered its fifth year, we would like to warn against the dangers that may result from its prolongation and expansion. In the past few months, we had the opportunity to realize the meaning of a possible expansion of this war and the impact this would have on world safety and stability if no speedy action is taken to halt it.

We appeal to all to move for ending this war not only out of fear that the flow of oil to world industries will be suspended, but also to stop the bloodshed. Long and short term political and ethical considerations dictate that we exert sincere efforts for contributing to the attainment of an honorable solution to this war.

Fraternal Iraq has responded to and cooperated with the Islamic Good Offices Committee and the efforts exerted by the Non-aligned Movement and the UN secretary genral. Iraq also accepted UN resolutions in this regard while Iran rejected them, as well as all the peace mediations and efforts to settle the dipute through peaceful means. To safeguard our credibility and objectivity we must express our appreciation for Iraq's stands and for its response to all the efforts which seek to end the war. We hope that Iran will also take the initiative and respond as Iraq has done.

Mr President, we are aware of the tense situation in other parts of the world such as Asia, the Mediterranean, Africa, and Latin America. We also realize that several international disputes in several areas of the world are becoming worse. In Afghanistan the efforts being exerted with the help of the UN secretary general have not made tangible progress. Moreover, the situation in Cyprus is still awaiting a solution; Namibia is still under occupation; racial discrimination against the black majority in South Africa is continuing; and obstacles are still hampering efforts to unify the two Koreas peacefully. In Central America we support the efforts being exerted by the Contadora, hoping that all will help bring about the success of these efforts.

The sound starting point to avert the dangers posed by the exacerbation of international disputes, and in order to prevent further deterioration, requires that speedy action be taken to implement the UN resolutions in this regard, including facilitating the role being played by the secretary general and responding to his valuable efforts in this respect, in addition to reactivating the Security Council and rescuing it from the state of paralysis it is undergoing.

Mr President. Finally, Jordan, which considers the Palestine question its central issue and which, along with the Palestinian people, endured the consequences of the Israeli occupation, expresses its principled commitment to the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to the soil of their homeland, Palestine. Jordan declares its readiness to cooperate with all the sincere international efforts being exerted to put an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and to establish a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace

on the basis of the international consensus represented by land in exchange for peace. Jordan reaffirms the most important principles of this peace approved by our international organization. These are represented in the need to establish a comprehensive, and not partial peace; in Israel's total withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem; in the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on the land of Palestine; and in the right of all states in the region to live in peace within internationally-recognized borders.

Jordan announces its readiness to work for the implementation of these principles within the framework of a comprehensive and balanced peace process.

Thank you, Mr President.

Hikmat on Husayn's Parliament Speech, Other Issues
JN022059 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1835 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Interview with Tahir Hikmat, acting foreign minister and transport minister, by Jordan Television News Director Muhammad Amin in Amman on 2 October — recorded]

[Text] [Muhammad Amin] Gentlemen: We have with us His Excellency Tahir Hikmat, acting foreign minister and minister of transport. Welcome, sir.

[Tahir Hikmat] Thank you.

[Amin] Yesterday, we and all the citizens heard the king's speech from the throne at the ordinary session of Parliament. In your opinion, what were the new points in the speech concerning the political situation.

[Hikmat] Undoubtedly, his majesty's speech in Parliament contained several new points concerning the political sitaution. It also emphasized several other very important points. I would like to point out here that his majesty the king has adequately explained and also exposed the present Israeli Government's call for peace. He clearly described this call as a mere maneuver to deceive and mislead. He also pointed out very clearly, and this is very important, that the present Israeli Government is not in a position to present a solution to the question. At the same time, the circumstances that attended the formation of this government, the membership of this government, and the general trend among the Israeli voters do not encourage us to believe there is a possibility that the Israelis will take any reasonable steps toward the achievement of a reasonable settlement of the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question. This assertion by the king provides a firm answer to all the fallacies that said the recent Jordanian move was an attempt to resurrect Camp David and so forth. On the contrary, his majesty the king has made it clear that in view of Isreali intransigence and the unlimited U.S. support for Israeli stands, the only means to get out of the Middle East crisis and to solve the Palestine question now is to call for the convocation of an international peace conference to be attended by the permanent member-states of the UN Security Council and all the parties concerned.

[Amin] The international conference on the Middle East question was provided for by UN Resolution 338. Yesterday, the Israeli prime minister rejected this peace formula or process. Can we say here that Israel is rejecting resolutions to which it had committed itself in the past?

[Hikmat] The general reaction yesterday to the king's speech and the points he raised indicates that Israel has not changed its old stands. This confirms the correct conclusions reached by many political analysts that the new coalition government has not given the moderates in the Labor Party any role in determining future Israeli policy. On the contrary, the new coalition government has enabled the Likud to place the Labor Party under its wing. Needless to say, in a government with two heads, such as the present Israeli Government, the most stubborn head will be the real dominant one.

[Amin] Therefore, we can say that any peace call by Israel will not be real because the present Israeli Government cannot discuss peace.

[Hikmat] Certainly, any call made now is a mere attempt to mislead and deceive, as his majesty the king has described it in his speech.

[Amin] Allow us to move to another question. What is your assessment, whether negative or positive, of the general reaction to the Jordanian move to resume relations with Egypt?

[Hikmat] Our assessment of the reactions is a positive one. Reactions ranged from absolute support to absolute rejection by a few Arab states which we had expected to adopt such a stand. Other states expressed reservations. What we would like to analyze are the reservations expressed by certain states. Our analysis indicates that the statements expressing these reservations contained positive signs that there was clear approval of Egypt's return to the Arab fold; however, it seems that these reservations were dictated by certain internal and Arab circumstances. Each state that expressed reservations had taken these circumstnaces into consideration. Therefore, our assessment of the result is a positive one. We believe that this move will definitely lead to reactivating general Arab action and, consequently, bolstering Arab solidarity. We believe that many Arab states will emulate such a move.

[Amin] Does the resumption of relations mean simply the hoisting of flags over embassies, or does it mean economic, social, political, and military relations? Many Arab states have such relations with Egypt, yet they did not consult with anyone when they established them.

[Hikmat] Unfortunately, this is the fact which some people have tried to avoid. The established fact is that the majority of the Arab states have strong, large-scale relations with Egypt in all fields, including political consultations on different levels. The resumption of relations in an official and final manner does not add anything new.

[Amin] Attempts to hold the Arab summit have been going on for the past 2 years. Obstacles to prevent such a summit are placed before every call. Undoubtedly, Arab summits strengthen

Arab ranks and Arab solidarity. Who is behind the effort to split Arab ranks by hampering these summits?

[Hikmat] The Jordanian position has always been to respond to every call for an Arab summit. Jordan has never refused to participate in any Arab summit, because it believes that the meeting of Arab kings and presidents will help solve many problems and provide the opportunity to discuss all differences in a frank manner so as to reach unanimous decisions on them. But the convocation of such summits has been hampered recently. We all know that several calls were made over the past 2 years to convene the summit, but all of them fizzled out. The last of these attempts was King Hassan's call. This call was strongly and outrightly rejected by Damascus. As to the party that benefits from the disruption of Arab solidarity and the foiling of these summits, we say that it is not Jordan's custom to level accusations against anyone, although it is desirable sometimes to discuss matters frankly so the Arab citizen will know the real stands.

However, we in Jordan try as much as we can to avoid political vituperation, leveling accusations, and fanaticism. In short, we say that the sides that hamper summits and Arab solidarity are the very sides that are now splitting the Arab ranks, advocating the policy of polarization in the Arab ranks, violating the collective defense pact, and backing a non-Arab country in a war against a fellow Arab country. They are the ones that are violating summit resolutions and not fulfilling their obligations to the steadfast states, especially to Jordan, the PLO, and the joint Palestinian-Jordanian fund. These are the states that are hampering Arab solidarity.

[Amin] But these very parties are calling for Arab solidarity and saying that Jordan is violating Arab solidarity.

[Hikmat] This method no longer deceives anyone. Proclaiming extremist slogans and using these slogans as a cover to do something different has become the policy of certain Arab states in recent times. We hope that the Arab people will rid themselves of such phenomena and make an effort toward real action. Weshould rise above hypocricy and false slogans in politics. We must depend on the real facts in the Arab arena and try to back them in order to achieve a unified Arab stand.

[Amin] Thanks to His Excellency Tahir Hikmat, acting foreign minister and transport minister.

[Hikmat] Thank you.

Ethiopia Signs Bilateral Trade Agreement

JN030650 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Jordan and Ethiopia Tuesday signed agreements to boost the exchange of trade between them and strengthen bilateral economic ties. The agreements were signed at the conclusion of talks over the past few days by teams led by visiting Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Trade Wollie Chekol and Jordanian Minister of Industry Trade and Tourism Jawad al-Anani.

One of the agreements provides for an increase and diversification of the goods exchanged between the two countries, participating in trade fairs organised in either country and an exchange of visits by trade delegations representing the private and public sectors in Ethiopia and Jordan.

The two sides also signed an agreement to start a feasibility study on operating a maritime line between ports of both countries, and the central banks in both countries will make financial arrangements to settle payments in this respect.

Under another agreement each side will import goods worth $5 million from the other and the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company in Aqaba will supply Ethiopian business corporations and factories with at least 60,000 tonnes of fertilisers in 1985, of which 14,000 will be shipped this year.

The two ministers signed the agreements at a ceremony which was attended by members of the visiting delegation and senior Jordanian officials.

Karami Meets With Shultz; Holds News Conference
NC030646 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Minister Nabih Birri held a 1-hour meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York at dawn today. Prime Minister Karami had the following to say at a news conference after the meeting:

[Begin recording] Our meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was useful because it illustrated the stands and made it possible for us to reach a joint view and common language through which we would hopefully work out the desired solutions and attain the Israeli withdrawal. [end recording]

The prime minister said that the talks touched on the subject of terrorism which is annoying the United States and the entire world, adding that terrorism is something that is not acceptable.

He added: We have since the beginning declared our stand and we are now focusing on handling the situation in a way that would realize the stability we desire, because it was Lebanon which paid the high price as a result of the attacks on its land and sovereignty.

Continuing his news conference, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said: The talks dealt with our demand for Israel's withdrawal from our land. We expressed our readiness to do all that is necessary to straighten up matters, particularly with regard to the security level. From this perspective, we do not accept the presence of any force in Lebanon except the legitimate Lebanese forces.

The prime minister further said that Lebanon is against direct negotiations.

The prime minister expressed readiness to tackle the issue of the UN forces in Lebanon and to expand their areas of deployment to confront any withdrawals.

To a question about Washington's stand, Prime Minister Karami said: We have sensed positive encouraging points in this stand. We have told the U.S. side that we have no objection to Washington playing an effective role and acting as a mediator.

On the possible U.S. mediation between Lebanon and Israel, the prime minister said that he cannot say if there is an overt acceptance by the United States in this regard.

He added: There are preparations to follow up the discussions, prepare the atmosphere, and find an adequate way to ensure the success of any step that the United States might make in future.

When asked whether it is possible to hold other meetings with U.S. officials, the prime minister said: It is no secret that Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, who toured Beirut and other Middle East capitals recently, seems to have been asked to conduct research on the projected themes. We might meet with him before we leave New York.

Karami Confers With UN's Perez de Cuellar
NC030746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Minister Nabih Birri met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York yesterday. UN Assistant Secretary General Urquhart attended the meeting. Lebanese sources in New York said that the talks focused on humanitarian and reconstruction issues, as well as on UN aid to Lebanon, the Israeli withdrawal from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya, and the repercussions of this withdrawal on the role of the UN emergency forces, particularly since the UN Security Council is scheduled to convene on 19 October to debate on the renewal of the mandate of these forces.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said after the meeting: It was an opportunity to discuss the Lebanese crisis, the role of the UN emergency forces, and possible UN support for our efforts which aim to liberate our land from Israeli occupation.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Minister Birri later met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Attending the meeting were Saudi ambassador in Washington Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and Ambassador Ahmad al-Jabbar. The talks centered on the Saudi role in assisting Lebanon in liberating its land from Israeli occupation.

The prime minister and Birri outlined the Lebanese view on the solution in Lebanon, adding that any solution should begin in the south first. The Saudis believe that the Lebanese problem is their problem.

Prime Minister Karami said: We have been honored by the meeting. We have exchanged views and information on our problems, particularly since everyone is well aware of the influence of the Saudi Kingdom and its continuing support for Lebanon. It was a useful opportunity to get acquainted with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's appraisal of the situation which might help us during our future contacts. This undoubtedly will guide our contacts in service of our objectives for liberation, security, and stability.

Asked if the Saudi Kingdom will play a new role in this regard, Prime Minister Karami said: What I can say here is that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will spare no efforts to resolve Lebanon's problems and help it attain all its objectives.

Karami Interviewed on Security, U.S. Veto
PM031001 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Oct 84 p 8

[Interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami by Ghadah al-Kharasani in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Kharasani] What kind of arrangement does Lebanon suggest as a substitute for the 17 May agreement, and has an understanding been reached with Syria on such arrangements?

[Karami] We believe that Lebanon and Syria have the same common interests, because whatever harm or evil befalls one equally reflects on the other. That is why we are eager to coordinate in all fields in the interest of our common fate. We realize that when Lebanon is an Israeli target, Syria is also as much an Israeli target, if not more. As we can see, western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya, the remotest points under Israeli occupation, are not more than 23 km from Damascus. That is why our efforts to get the Israeli enemy out of these areas are so important, and it is in this light that we should view Syria's support for our efforts. We believe that a healthy and stable Lebanon capable of providing its own security and of playing its role with its own intrinsic means is much better for itself and for its neighbors than a divided and unhealthy Lebanon torn by conflict.

Everyone should know the truth about the intrinsic Lebanese security arrangements which we are planning and which we want to provide through our Army and Armed Forces. We will work and provide whatever is necessary for the fulfillment of whatever our national interests dictate. We will then proceed to schedule the Israeli withdrawal, but that will not be done through direct contacts. It will be either through the United Nations or a friendly state willing to play a mediation role to achieve withdrawal.

[Al-Kharasani] Can the Lebanese Army, given its small size and simple equipment, control an area which the Israelis consider to be their safety valve in southern Lebanon?

[Karami] There can be no doubt that once it is united, once its national policy is clear and specific, and once it regains its confidence, the Army will be able to play that role in defense of the homeland and the public. This security, which we will provide, should put an end to all these doubts and block the way to anyone who might contemplate tampering with the security of the south or any other part of Lebanon.

[Al-Kharasani] Is the Lebanese Army ready for such confrontation?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the Army will be able to shoulder all these burdens and responsibilities when we entrust it with these tasks. We do not recognize any other force, and that includes [southern Lebanese army commander] Lahd's army and any other force which deals with the enemy. Our attitude toward them is clear and frank. We made our position clear in the Cabinet statement.

[Al-Kharasani] It has been claimed that the relative security we recently achieved would not have been possible without Soviet approval: How do you answer the charge that you are Moscow's man?

[Karami] Rashid Karami is a Lebanese who strives to serve Lebanese interests. We believe that we have been afflicted by a tragedy and a crisis which must not continue. The sectarian, partisan, regional, and class conflicts and differences should not continue because the only serious threat to us is division and infighting. We have, therefore, declared that our aim is to unify and liberate the country and introduce political reform and then move on to rebuild the country. We believe that the responsibility of charting our course to salvation is ours and ours alone. Then comes the role of the brothers, friends, and whoever supports our efforts to end our country's plight. We would be grateful for such a role, but I refuse to be classified as Moscow's man, Washington's man, Europe's man, or anyone else's man. This logic is unacceptable. We are Lebanese Arabs serving our own interests and are proud of our relations with our friends, which are based on our interests.

[Al-Kharasani] The United States made its position clear when it vetoed the Lebanese draft resolution against the Israeli aggressions in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese Government, however, has not reacted to this clearly hostile U.S. attitude. Why?

[Karami] When we took our complaint to the UN Security Council our aim was to expose the fascist or Nazi practices of the enemy's occupation forces against our people in the south, in western Al-Biqa', and in Rashayya. The purpose of our complaint was to expose all that to world public opinion through the Security Council. We calculated that the United States would cast its veto under any circumstance, but this did not invalidate our right and duty to go to the Security Council despite the U.S. veto. It is sufficient that there was a consensus regarding our complaint.

We have all seen the United States side with Israel. We do not want to say that the United States viewed the complaint from the angle of the U.S. elections. At any rate, the U.S. attitude provided evidence of the U.S. anti-Arab policy. That is a U.S. affair, and if it is disgraceful then the disgrace is theirs. This does not concern us and we cannot change U.S. policy, whether it stems from personal, partisan, or electioneering interests.

Jihad Takes Credit For Kidnapping U.S. Official

NC021730 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A Lebanese newspaper said today Syrian authorities have identified the abductors of a Saudi Arabian diplomat and two Americans kidnapped in West Beirut early this year. The kidnappings were claimed by the Islamic Jihad terrorist group that claimed responsibility for last month's suicide car bombing of U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut.

The pro-Syrian daily *AL-SHARQ*, quoting diplomatic sources, said quiet, intensive efforts by Syria were expected to lead to the release of Saudi envoy Husayn Farrash in the near future. It said Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad attached personal importance to Farrash's state and that a Lebanese religious leader had travelled to Damascus quite recently, as part of political efforts to reach a formula ensuring his release.

But the paper, which gave no firm indication that Syria was trying to help free the Americans, said no progress had been made in U.S. efforts to secure the release of U.S. diplomat William Buckley, the political adviser at the American Embassy in Beirut, and television journalist Jeremy Levine, head of the Beirut office of the American Cable News Network.

Revolutionary Group Threatens More Attacks

NC021240 Beirut THE DAILY STAR in English 28 Sep p 2 84

[Text] A group that previously claimed responsibility for two attacks against Westerners this year threatened in a statement published Thursday to "hit mercilessly" at tourist resorts in Spain and Britain where Arabs gather.

The daily *AL-LIWA* newspaper said that it had received a statement from a group known as the "Moslem Socialist Revolutionary Organization" saying it had "decided to score hits on tourist resorts and entertainment centers where nationals of Arab and Islamic countries congregate in West European countries, especially Britain and Spain."

The statement added: "The regimes of these states do not hide their deep animosity to the Arabs and the Moslems, and they reiterate this animosity on every occasion."

The group singled out the governments of Spain and Britain and said the two "went forward in attaching their policies with the Zionist movement and with American ambitions and schemes."

Thousands of Arabs vacation every year in Europe.

The group earlier had claimed responsibility for the slaying of a British diplomat, Ken Whitty, in Athens, last March 28. It also said it had kidnapped a REUTERS newsman in Beirut, but this claim has been discounted by Lebanese security officials.

Nothing is known about the group except its name via telephone contacts and statements delivered to the media.

RFL Reports Booby-Trapped Truck in Beirut

NC031111 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] A security report says that a (rio) truck, stolen from the Lebanese Army and booby-trapped with approximately 150 kilograms of TNT, is in West Beirut. The truck has been prepared for detonation near one of the embassies or near a center belonging to one of the various organizations.

Lebanese Forces Council Discusses Al-Kharrub

NC011759 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Communique issued on 1 October by the official spokesman for the Lebanese Forces Command Council — read by announcer]

[Text] The Command Council of the Lebanese Forces held its weekly meeting on October 1st in its headquarters, headed by Mr Fadi Afram, and in the presence of its members. In the framework of discussing the political and security subjects on the agenda, the council heard a detailed report concerning the situation in Iqlim al-Kharrub and the south after the recent political and military developments. The situation was studied thoroughly and a series of measures were taken to back the political efforts aiming at stopping any deterioration or advantage being taken that could interrupt the atmosphere of agreement reached several months ago. This is in order to create suitable circumstances for discussion of agreement that could assure the security and safety of the inhabitants and facilitate the crossing of all Lebanese to all the areas.

Lebanese Forces Deny Withdrawing From Al-Jiyah

NC021736 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] This evening, a spokesman for the Lebanese Forces strongly denied reports coming from various news agencies that the port of Al-Jiyah in Iqlim al-Kharrub has been closed by the Israeli forces and that the Lebanese Forces have carried out a military withdrawal from the area.

The spokesman affirmed that work at the port was going on as usual and that the Lebanese Forces remained entrenched in their positions to defend the free Christian presence there.

The spokesman said that there was a media campaign against Iqlim al-Kharrub to cover Junblatti aggression there and to create disarray among the local inhabitants so they would leave the region. But he urged them not to let themselves to be taken in.

Reportage on Clashes, Shelling in Beirut Area

'Violent' Clashes in Mountain

NC022005 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Cot 84

[Text] The security situation received a setback in the mountain tonight and violent clashes occurred on the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat front. Artillery rounds fell in B'abda, the perimeter of the presidential palace, and the Defense Ministry [words indistinct]. The same areas are still being subjected to intermittent artillery shelling.

U.S. Ambassador's House Shelled

NC022030 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Junblattists violated several cease-fire agreements tonight. Up to this moment clashes are continuing on the mountain fronts and shells are falling intermittently on residential quarters.

Several shells fell in Luwayzah and B'abda a short while ago despite a new cease-fire agreement which was declared at 2230. Despite the latest cease-fire, one shell has fallen in Al-Rawdah [words indistinct] and two in Al-Dikwanah, causing property damage. The areas of B'abda, the presidential palace, Al-Luwayzah, Al-Hadath, Hazimiyah, and the perimeter of the Defense Ministry and the house of the U.S. ambassador in Al-Yarzi were subjected to a rocket and artillery bombardment by the Junblattists.

The attacks on residential quarters were accompanied by similar attacks on Lebanese Army positions in the mountain, especially in Suq al-Gharb and Qal'at al-Husn, where observers and the disengagement forces are stationed.

Artillery Fire Exchanged

NC021924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee is trying to contain the clashes which were renewed this evening on the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat line and implement a cease-fire decision in the mountain. During the exchange of artillery fire, shells fell in the Al-Hazimiyah, 'Ayn Sa'adah, and B'abda areas. The cease-fire was scheduled to go into effect during this time.

PSP Radio Report

NC022047 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Less than 24 hours after the Zuq Musbih meeting, which included Abbot Marcel Abu Kahlil, Samir Ja'ja', and a number of National Liberal Party leaders, as well as a military delegation of senior Israeli officers and representatives of the Army, the results of this meeting emerged as an eruption of fighting initiated by the Army and the Phalangist forces, beginning at 2100 today.

The Al-Ghabun road, Ra's al-Jabal, 'Aynab, Kayfun, 'Aytat, 'Ayn 'Nub, Baysur, and the city of 'Alayh and its western quarter came under tank, artillery, heavy artillery, rocket, and mortar fire originating from Suq al-Gharb, [words indistinct], the Defense Ministry, Bayt Miri, Rumyah, Al-Wadaya, and B'abda. At 2230, the shelling of 'Alayh and its western quarter stopped, but intensive artillery and rocket shelling continued on the townships of Baysur, Kayfun, Shamlan, and 'Aynab and the Al-Ghabun and Al-Karamah roads, originating from the port, Bayt Miri, [name indistinct] positions near B'abda and Al-Wadaya. In the meantime, the Progressive Socialist Party artillery is returning fire to silence its sources.

Phalangist, Israeli Officers Meet in Beirut

NC021342 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Voice of Arab Lebanon has learned that two meetings were held last night between Zionist officials and Phalangist militia representatives within the framework of coordination concerning the Israeli withdrawal from the south.

It has also been learned that the Maronite patriarchate held contacts with Abbot Marcel Abu Khalil, father superior of St. Mary's monastic order and the papal legation in Harisa to ascertain the correctness of this information. It has been confirmed by reliable sources that a meeting was held last night in the Mar Mansur orphanage in Al-Ashrafiyah between the Israeli and the Phalangist sides during which coordination was made concerning the imminent withdrawals from the south. The sources affirmed to the Voice of Arab Lebanon that another high-level meeting was held between the two sides last night in the house of Abbot Abu Khalil in Zuq Musbih in the eastern part of the capital, attended on the Israeli side by General Uri, commander of the northern area, and a number of senior Zionist officers, and on the Phalangist side by military official Samir Ja'ja' and a National Liberal Party official. It has been learned that the discussion dealt with the situation in the south and in Iqlim al-Kharrub. According to this information, Abbot Abu Khalil received an invitation to visit Israel and promised to do so soon.

The Israeli military delegation left at dawn today on board a Zionist military boat which set out from the yacht club harbor in Al-Kaslik. A brother of Abbot Abu Khalil, an Italian Embassy employee from the Nasr family, left for Israel on the same boat to resume the discussion with the enemy leaders on the subject of withdrawals. The brother of Abbot Abu Khalil and the Italian Embassy employee are due to return to Beirut this evening carrying the results of the negotiations.

Israeli Tanks, APC's Cross Al-Awwali Bridge

NC030927 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] An Israeli patrol consisting of eight armored personnel carriers, four Merkava tanks, and a bulldozer crossed the Al-Awwali bridge at 0930 today. The patrol headed toward Iqlim al-Kharrub, where part of the patrol took up positions at the Al-Rumaylah junction, while the others took up positions on the Shhim junction.

LE MONDE Views Prospects for Peace in Tripoli

PM021001 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Sep 84 p 3

[Francoise Chipaux dispatch: "In Devastated Tripoli"]

[Text] Tripoli — "We will have peace if the Syrians want it." Everybody in Tripoli shares this conviction even though many doubt Damascus' real desire to restore peace to the city once and for all. Nonetheless on Tuesday, 25 September, the first effects of the Pax Syriana began to be felt with the dismantling of the main barricades separating the "Islamics" from the supporters of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party [ADP] in the districts of Bab Tibbanah and Ba'l Muhsin.

The war leaders sealed their timid reconciliation with noisy embraces, while the population remained cautiously at home. The armed militia maintained a discreet presence, standing in small groups in the many nooks provided by the gutted buildings. The Internal Security Forces (gendarmerie) are deployed throughout the city, but everybody here knows that if the fighting started again they would not be able to oppose it effectively. The Lebanese Army, which is due to come into play in a second phase of the plan, is not very enthusiastic about the idea of finding itself one day caught between the Islamic militia and Damascus' soldiers. On each side of what was still the front line yesterday, the spectacle is Dantesque. No house remains intact, buildings have collapsed like packs of cards, balconies have been torn off

and are hanging down walls peppered with bullets. The once bustling wholesale market for agricultural produce from the 'Akkar plain, in the Bab Tibbanah district, is now almost deserted. The grain market, which only 3 days ago was still in the line of snipers' fire, is closed. Some stalls in the vegetable market have opened and a few men sitting round old upturned crates were playing cards. In this working class district the war has merely added to the poverty, but the numerous pictures of "martyrs" on the walls bear witness to the violence of the fighting which has shaken northern Lebanon's capital for years.

Despite the enthusiasm of the ADP militants, who pay loud tribute to President al-Asad's action, nobody in Tripoli really believes in the end of the "little war" between the Sunni fundamentalists, grouped until January 1984 in Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban's Islamic Unification Movement, and the ADP's pro-Syrian Alawites, under the shadow of the Syrian Army which surrounds the whole city. The conflict, which was overshadowed by the Syrian-Palestinian confrontation in November and December 1983, during which the Islamic Unification Movement fought alongside Yasir 'Arafat's Palestinians, resumed after the latter's departure. The loyalists apparently left the Islamic Unificiation Movement many weapons and are still giving financial support to this ally whose main merit in their eyes is that it is anti-Syrian.

Iranian Mediation

Nonetheless, since the meeting in Damascus on Sunday, 8 September, between Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban and President al-Asad, a "pacification plan" has been agreed by the various warring sides under pressure from Damascus. Its first implementation measures came into force on Tuesday. This plan, which is almost identical — surely it comes from the same mold? — to the one implemented in Beirut, makes provision in particular for the withdrawal of the armed militia from the city, the collection of heavy weapons monitored by the forces of order and the Syrian Army, and the deployment in the city of a Lebanese Army unit and a unit of the Internal Security Forces seconded by a detachment from Damascus' Army.

It was at the request of Iranian President 'Ali Khamne'i, on a visit to Damascus at the time, that Shaykh Sha'ban agreed to come and have talks in the Syrian capital with his former enemy, President al-Asad. Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban did not say much on this Iranian mediation. "Iran's main concern is the unity of Islam," he said, "and we hope that one day an Islamic government will unite Syria and Lebanon." In his modest apartment in Abu Samra, which is not distinguished from the others by any special protection, he received us surrounded by a few disciples, all bearded, who had exchanged uniforms for long white tunics. He was not very optimistic about the peace agreement. "I hope it can be implemented," he said, "but it will not be easy." The Damascus meeting clearly did not reduce his distrust of the Syrians who, he said, "have as much interest as us" in peace being restored to Tripoli. Meanwhile, Shaykh Sha'ban has no intention of giving up his heavy weapons. "We will withdraw them from the streets," he said, "but it is preferable that they remain in our hands in case Israel, our main enemy, wants to attack us." Israeli patrol boats certainly make regular patrols off the coast of Tripoli, but Shaykh Sha'ban seems more concerned by the proximity of the Syrian Army than by the comings and goings of Jerusalem's Navy. You cannot efface years of struggle in 1 day, and Damascus' Alawite regime remains "treacherous" to this religious man who has achieved his success by tirelessly preaching the return to Islam and Islamic unification on the basis of Islamic thought.

Green and black Islamic flags bearing the inscription "There is only one God and Mohamed is his prophet" fly over the whole city, recalling, if there were any need, that since September 1983 the Sunni fundamentalists have been in charge. Shaykh Sha'ban was shocked that there could be anxiety about the future of Tripoli's Christians (around 20 percent of the population), who are mainly Greek Orthodox. "We will protect them," he said simply.

Islamization Measures

Of the Islamization measures envisaged by the Islamic Unification Movement, only the prohibition of alcohol remains. No restaurant in the city serves it, and it has become very difficult to find any in the stores. "This does not stop people from drinking at home," a young teacher said, "especially since you can buy it very cheaply a few kilometers from the city."

The movement's attempts to make women wear veils misfired. The Islamic Unification Movement was forced to deny authorship of a few pamphlets condemning "the immorality which reigns in the marinas" built outside the city, where Tripoli's bourgeoisie enjoy the pleasures of the beach.

Nonetheless these measures have created unease in the Christian community. They, among other things, were also the cause of a split within the Islamic Unification Movement, which Khalil 'Akkawi, leader of the Bab Tibbani people's resistance, left in January 1984. This former military chief of the Islamic Unification Movement, who emerged from the left-wing parties, and is close to Mr Yasir 'Arafat, criticizes Shaykh Sha'ban for trying to move too quickly toward the establishment of an Islamic state. "The struggle against the Syrians," he said, "no longer has any purpose. Its essential aim was to win our political freedom. That objective has been attained. The essential task now is to build an Islamic personality which goes beyond Lebanon. The Islamic movement must take into account the realities of the modern world if it wants to overcome the crisis it is experiencing." Mr Khalil 'Akkawi thinks there is a chance of peace being restored under Syria's auspices. But "it will take time," he conceded.

Indeed the pacification of Tripoli depends primarily on Syrian intentions, since the Damascus authorities have kept the means of exerting pressure on all those involved to force them to compromise. They have in Mr Rashid Karami, prime minister and leader of the Lebanese Sunnis, an ally who has spared no effort to ensure that his native city regains a degree of calm. There is no doubt that the speeding up of a settlement to the Tripoli crisis, with the aid of the Iranian ally, was dependent on the Syrian game in Lebanon. It remains to be seen how long the weapons will remain silent. In Tripoli some inhabitants are beginning to hope, despite everything, that the fragile truce will gradually enable normal activities to resume.

People's Assembly Condemns Jordan's Decision

JN021958 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly has denounced the Jordanian regime's treasonous decison to restore diplomatic relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt. The Assembly considered this move a violation of the Arab nation's will and unanimity as well as a treacherous stab at the march of pan-Arab struggle against Zionism and imperialism at a time when Israel continues to stick to its expansionist settlement policy to occupy southern Lebanon and to disavow the Palestinian people's rights through the support and participation of the United States, whose strategic agreement with Israel constituted a total bias toward the Zionist entity and a support for its repeated attacks on the Arabs, its occupation of territory, and its displacement of people. This is evident in the flood of huge quantities of all types of sophisticated U.S. weapons into Israel, various other U.S. aid, the U.S. support for Israel in the international forums against all other states, the employment of its veto at the UN Security Council, and the obstruction of the implementation of all UN resolutions in the interest of the Arabs and which condemn Israel and denounce its actions that conflict with international laws and norms.

This came during the Assembly's first meeting in its 10th ordinary session, which began this evening under the chairmanship of the People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and in the presence of Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, his deputies, and the ministers.

At the beginning of the meeting, Al-Zu'bi delivered a speech in which he said that the Jordanian regime's new step to restore its relations with Al-Sadat's regime, headed by Mubarak, is not strange, but is a new treasonous and conspiratorial stand by Camp David; a flagrant violation of Arab unanimity; a vile stab at the Arab liberation movement; a despicable service rendered to the U.S. Administeration and its hostile strategy in the Arab region — a hostility that is best represented by the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel; a mean collusion; a total bias toward Israel; and a support for Israel's aggressions on the Arabs, its occupation of territory, and its displacement of people.

In their speeches, the People's Assembly members stressed that Syria will not allow a new Camp David regardless of the price and sacrifices. They added that in the same manner as Camp David reached a deadlock , the 17 May agreement was toppled, and the NATO fleets left the Lebanese coasts, all attempts aimed at implementing the imperialist and Zionist schemes and imposing capitulatory solutions, and spreading hegemony over the Arab region will also collapse and fail. They added that our Arab people are capable of taking to task whoever contemplates violating the Arab nation's will and betraying its causes and interests. They also emphasized Syria's firm and brave stand as well as its distinguished role under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, who represents loftiness, might, and dignity.

The Assembly then proceeded to discuss its agenda. The republican legislative decrees issued by the president of the republic were also read.

Reportage on Al-Shar' UN Activities

Receives Libyan, Iranian Counterparts

JN022112 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received at his residence in New York today Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. During this meeting, the current developments in the region were reviewed.

Meets Other Foreign Ministers

JN020718 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with the Hungarian and DPRK foreign ministers in New York yesterday. The discussion dealt with bilateral relations and current international issues.

Confers With Perez de Cuellar

JN022145 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2050 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 2 Oct (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar here today. The meeting was attended by Diya' Allah al-Fattal, Syria's permanent UN representative, and Brian Urquhart, assistant UN secretary general for political affairs.

Talks dealt with the current situation in Lebanon, and the foreign minister stressed the need for the Israeli forces' unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon and underscored the UN role in achieving this withdrawal. Al-Shar' also emphasized Syria's support for fraternal Lebanon in its struggle to liberate its territory from the Israeli occupation and to bolster the march of Lebanese accord and national unity.

The UN secretary general emphasized the United Nations' determination to carry out its responsibilities in Lebanon and achieve Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory as soon as possible.

Khaddam Receives YSP Official in Damascus

JN021020 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 2 Oct (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, YSP Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary, and the accompanying delegation this morning. The PDRY ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. Talks dealt with the latest developments in the region.

Algeria's Messaadia Departs After 3-Day Visit
JN021836 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, secretary of the FLN Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat, left Damascus this afternoon following a 3-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; the Algerian ambassador in Damascus; and several comrade members of the Ba'th Party's National Command.

Brother Messaadia held talks with the comrades in the party and state leadership on the latest Arab developments and the common concerns of the two parties and countries.

Press on Jordanian-Egyptian Relations
JN030935 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 3 Oct (SANA) — In a comment today, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* says: The Jordanian regime's decision to restore relations with the Egyptian regime cannot be separated from the conspiracy. In fact, this decision is a link in a plot that aims at liquidating the Palestine question, recognizing Israel, and imposing the imperialist-Zionist hegemony on the entire Arab region.

The paper adds: The Jordanian regime's step was preceded by a set of preparatory measures. The most important was the reactivation of the Jordanian House of Representatives which seems to deprive the PLO of its rights as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and Yasir 'Arafat's initiative to hold talks and negotiations with King Husayn.

The paper continues: The campaigns of delusion cannot conceal the objectives of this exposed conspiracy after it has become clear that the Hashemite-'Arafatist approach toward Camp David seeks negotiations with and recognition of Israel and liquidation of the Palestine question in the interest of the Zionist plan.

Concluding, *AL-THAWRAH* says: Our masses' awareness of this fact proves that the Arab masses and their steadfast forces are lying in wait for the course of capitulation and deviation, and their tools. These masses will not allow this conspiracy to achieve its objectives, and the deluded ones will only reap disappointment and failure.

AL-BA'TH says that since its recent decision, the Jordanian regime has deliberately launched an intensive propaganda campaign to justify its treason against the Arab nation. What is strange, the paper adds, is the attempt to separate the Camp David accords, which have been condemned by the Arabs and the world, from those who have committed themselves to these accords and are guided by them.

AL-BA'TH adds: The Jordanian regime says that it rejects the accords, yet it cooperates with Husni Mubarak, the heir of Al-Sadat and the deals of humiliation and capitulation to Israel's willpower.

The paper wonders: What sort of Arab solidarity are the Jordanian King, 'Arafat, Saddam, Numayri, and Hassan seeking under the Camp David cover?

AL-BA'TH says that the Arab masses will not agree to any separation between the accords and the regimes that are working for them despite these regimes' rejection of the accords. These regimes' statements are only meant for local consumption.

Under the headline "The Defeatists' Road is Blocked," *TISHRIN* says: The defeatist rulers have no excuse before the Arab nation and our masses. By associating themselves with imperialist plans, the defeatists are moving on a course that conflicts with Arab awakening and Arab national victories.

The paper says that the Zionist invasion of Lebanon did not move these defeatists. They neither called for a summit conference nor did they adopt a unified stand. They simply stood by as spectators as if the matter did not concern them. But when Jordan decided to restore its relations with Egypt, they called for this summit. Their motive is not to condemn the Jordanian decision, but to cover up and bless this decision and urge as many Arabs as possible to join the conspiracy of capitulation.

TISHRIN says: The defeatists want Arab solidarity to serve as a wide flowing cloak protecting the infiltrators and plotters under its wings. As for solidarity in the struggle to defend Arab causes and repulse the aggressors, this is totally unknown to them and conflicts with their pro-imperialist plans.

TISHRIN concludes that the defeatist rulers are hostile to Syria just as the United States and Israel are hostile to it. This is because Syria is leading the pan-Arab struggle, mobilizing the masses, foiling the plans of capitulation, and proceeding with building its deterrent strategic balance that will achieve the Arab nation's legitimate objectives.

Palestine Broadcast Scores Call for Arab Summit
JN021745 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Palestine broadcast: "Abu Salim's Talk"]

[Text] The call for an urgent Arab summit conference on the pretext of the need to discuss the restoration of diplomatic and political relations between Jordan and Egypt and under the pretense that a collective Arab decision should be adopted in this regard, is an obvious attempt to cover up the Jordanian decision. All the Arab regimes' position are known and such a call is meant to start an argument about the so-called independence of national decisions and the freedom of every regime to make its own decisions. Thus, the Jordanian move will not only gain the support of some of the majority, but will also give a reason and justification for some Arabs to follow suit. Matters in the Arab arena will then take opposite and contradictory forms. The decision on capitulation, defeatism, and the march toward Camp David will become a unanimous Arab decision. The decision on steadfastness and confrontation will become an individual decision that is not binding.

On the pretext that every country is free to make its own decisions, some will join Camp David in the hope that there will be a collective Arab capitulation under the claim that these are national or internal decisions. Those who are pressing for this and who boast of the so-called internal decisions leading them to Camp David are not ready through their national or internal decisions, as they term them, to join ranks with the steadfast Arabs against the hostile powers. This group is pressing for an Arab summit to adopt this principle, cancel all binding pan-Arab decisions, and give priority to internal or national decisions as they call them.

Facts show that attempts to adopt this principle are aimed at winning a collective decision leading to capitulation and entry into Camp David. The subject of Jordan's relations with Egypt is supposed to be automatically dealt with. Everyone should say it is a violation of the Arab summit resolutions. Why then is there a call for an Arab summit? It is perhaps time for all the Arab masses to move. It is time for all Arab organizations and unions to shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities and stop tampering with the destiny, existence, and future of the Arab people, forcing their will and dragging them to humiliation and slavery, and even turning their land into a field of war that may be destructive and comprehensive in accordance with the plans of the Americans. The Americans seek to control and humiliate these people and turn their land into a starting point for a destructive nuclear war.

It is also time for all the national Arab forces that are assuming the responsibility of confrontation in defense of the nation's honor, freedom, dignity, and territory to announce facts to the masses and extend all required support to these masses so they may assume their pan-Arab responsibilities.

Briefs

Outgoing Swiss Ambassador — Damascus, 2 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1200 today Maurice Jeanrenaud, Swiss Ambassador in Damascus, at the end of his term in office in Damascus. [Excerpt] [*Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Oct 84 JN*]

Sharon Announces New Economic Measures
TA021808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1726 GMT 2 Oct 84

[News conference by Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon at the end of a meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs at the Industry and Trade Ministry in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] Good evening. In a consultation between the prime minister, the finance minister and myself 2 nights ago, a decision in principle was made to impose limitations on imports. Since then, the Finance Ministry and the Industry and Trade Ministries have formulated a plan which will be described by experts later on. The government's economic plan is designed to cope with a deficit in the current account in the balance of payments, with the situation of the foreign currency reserves and with inflation.

The Israeli economy is currently undergoing an emergency concerning foreign currency, and the current policy moves are designed, first and foremost, to solve this problem. The government's economic plan is built on a series of measures to be implemented gradually and at various times. The first measure was adopted at the end of September. The gist of it was a $1 billion budget cut, and to absorb $500 million from the public through taxes. These measures were designed to reduce demand in the economy. An economic package deal by the government, the Histadrut, and the employers is planned in the future. Its main goal is to curb the rate of inflation significantly while stabilizing the economy.

The fundamental assumption behind these measures is the knowledge that significant results will be seen within a few months. It should be expected that by then the economy will have improved with regard to the balance of payments and that the foreign currency market will have stabilized. In the meantime, an administrative decree will be effected regarding imports until the economic measures are completed.

The administrative decree concerning imports entails a strict limitation on importing luxury goods. The limitation will include imports at an annual value of approximately $700 million, the annual value of imports in 1983. About half of this sum comes from importing private vehicles. An additional import deposit of 25 percent will be imposed on goods which are still being held by the customs authorities in Israeli warehouses and aboard ships en route to Israel. In other words, the deposit on imports will amount to 40 percent.

The limitations on imports are designed to save foreign currency and to protect Israel's foreign currency reserves. In order to prevent price hikes of products which are manufactured in the local market, a price control will be imposed on these products. The meaning of this move is that the price of these commodities cannot rise above the price at the time when this decree goes into effect.

I am calling on industrialists to maintain a reasonable rate of prices. Future price changes regarding these products will be determined by the pertinent authorities in the Industry and Trade Ministry. The price control is designed to prevent extraordinary price hikes in the wake of the expected protection to be granted to local products as a result of the limitations on imports.

At the same time, a considerable part of imported luxury goods are items comparable to those manufactured in Israel, and I see this as an opportunity for Israeli industries to increase production in order to meet these needs.

We will appeal to international elements and explain the background of this policy. We will put the emphasis on the state of Israel's balance of payments and the need to cope with a drop in our foreign currency reserves in the last few months. In our explanations we will stress that this is an emergency and temporary move for 6 months, which is meant to enable the government to implement a comprehensive and effective series of measures in order to improve the balance of payments.

It should be emphasized and pointed out that Israel will stand by all its international financial obligations and we will take pains to fulfill these obligations in the future as well.

The limitations on imports are designed to save foreign currency and as a preventive measure so as not to get dragged into a situation where we cannot fulfill our obligations in the future. We are certain of our ability to improve the balance of payments significantly within a relatively short period of time — through a series of economic policy moves taken in the past and those that will be taken in the future, and taking into consideration the ability of the Israeli economy, especially its industrial sector.

I would like to appeal to the public at large: We have taken a drastic step so as not to be called upon to take harsher measures in the not so distant future. I call on the people who had planned to purchase the sanctioned products not to spend their money on unnecessary goods but to channel this money into the various savings programs and support the government on the way to healing the economy. I thank you very much.

More on Measures; Lewis Meeting
TA021846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] New economic measures were announced tonight, this time affecting the import of luxury items and travel abroad. The latest measures followed a lengthy meeting of the Economic Cabinet which ended a short while ago. Details from David Essing at the prime minister's office:

The Ministerial Economic Committee has decided on some wide-ranging steps tonight. It has decided on a total ban of some 50 luxury items. The foreign currency allowance for Israelis traveling abroad will also be cut from $2,000 to $1,000 and there will also be a ban on the use of credit cards by Israelis abroad. It was a stormy meeting that decided on these steps. Deputy Premier David Levi left in an angry mood.

Also at the prime minister's office this evening, Shim'on Peres met with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. They met for 2 hours and discussed Peres' upcoming visit to the United States. The

meeting dealt with three parts of the trip: The continuation of relations with the national unity government and the United States; recent developments in the Middle East, particularly Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt; and also, of course, the increased U.S. economic aid that Israel is seeking.

But, on this note, I understand Prime Minister Peres is not expecting to return with hard figures on more aid. Rather, Peres wants U.S. support in principle for his government's economic program. In other words, Peres will not likely raise actual figures for aid while he is in the United States.

Peres Hopes for U.S. Support

TA021916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes that in his talks in Washington he will enjoy the U.S. Administration's support of Israel's economic plan, and he does not expect to receive exact promises on the financial aid for the years to come. This was said in the prime minister's office tonight to our correspondent Arye Golan after the long talks between Mr Peres and U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis.

Ministers, Economists Opposed

TA030621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Most of the Treasury and Bank of Israel specialists oppose the limitations imposed on imports last night, saying that the disadvantages involved outweigh the advantages. The limitations were decided upon by the prime minister, the finance minister, and the industry and trade minister without allowing economists from the Treasury or the Bank of Israel to express their objection to these decisions.

Ministers Levi, Gur, Weizman, Hurvitz, and Rubinstein believe that the measures will not help and might even result in a catastrophe. David Levi said these were incomprehensible measures adopted without prior preparation. Mordekhay Gur said these measures were unrelated, and bemoaned the fact that the ministers were not allowed to consult with one another before the decision was made. 'Ezer Weizman maintains that the measures will result in wide-scale dismissals, and demands that the Cabinet meet in seclusion for a few days to formulate a comprehensive economic plan. Minister Shahal, on the other hand, favors the new measures.

Trade Pact Allows Measures

TA030525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The agreement on the establishment of a free trade zone between Israel and the United States will include a clause that will allow Israel to declare emergency economic measures. Our Washington correspondent Razi Barqay has learned that Israel demanded that it be allowed to prohibit the import of luxury goods for a brief period, if its balance of payments is in danger.

Peres Expects Pressure on Future of West Bank

TA021128 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Yig'al Laviv report]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres recently told his confidants that he believes the Americans will press for a political arrangement in the West Bank early next year, when former and future President Reagan's administration is consolidated. In his view, strong pressure can be expected for an arrangement with Jordan and the Palestinians, including the return of large sections of the West Bank. In such a case, Herut is expected to resign from the government. Peres predicts that the Liberals will not resign, causing a split in the Likud. Government portfolios released as a result could be given to these Liberal leaders presently outside the Cabinet. According to this prediction, MAPAM will return to the Alignment fold and the Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] will also join the coalition.

Peres' confidants said that he believes the Americans are currently testing Israel's ability to withstand pressure, by making further aid dependent on the U.S. dictate on economic issues. They pointed out the fact that Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i cannot go to Washington for talks before he completes the cuts demanded by the Americans, and that this is the first time that Israel has acted in accordance with a clear U.S. dictate since the withdrawal from Sinai in 1957, following an ultimatum by President Eisenhower.

The confidants pointed out that David Levi apparently shares the prediction that Herut will resign from the government within the next few months, and is therefore gathering strength to compete for a conquest of the Histadrut in the next election, 1 year from now.

It appears that the Alignment might postpone the Histadrut election in order to stop the competition with Herut, in view of the economic crisis and political retreat.

Joint U.S.-Israeli Aid to Third World Discussed

TA030803 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Wolf Blitzer report from Washington]

[Excerpt] Washington — David Kimche, the director-general of the Foreign Ministry, yesterday said Israel had reached an important breakthrough with the U.S. in potentially establishing some joint foreign-aid ventures in Africa and elsewhere in the Third World.

Kimche, in an interview, said his talks in Washington this week with a high-level U.S. presidential task force are likely to pave the way for some extensive projects involving U.S. funds and Israeli manpower and expertise in assisting developing countries.

"It was the biggest breakthrough yet," he said.

Shamir, Perez de Cuellar Discuss UN Role

TA021147 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Alternate Prime Minsiter and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has met with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and told him that UN forces cannot take the place of security arrangements between countries. Shamir was responding to a question on the role the United Nations can play in arrangements between Israel and its neighbors. The foreign minister rejected out of hand the proposal to convene an international conference on the Israeli-Arab conflict under UN auspices. Each solution, Shamir said, must be in the framework of direct negotiations between Israel and each one of the Arab countries. The UN secretary general said that the UN supports the idea to convene such an international conference. He added that this is not his personal stand but the stand adopted by the UN General Assembly, and he is only its spokesman.

Shamir Meets Murphy on U.S. Proposals to Syria

TA021920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The United States is cautious in calling itself a middleman in the Lebanese conflict. However, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy today said that several U.S. proposals to solve the conflict were brought to Damascus, and that he is now awaiting Syria's reply. He told this to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in New York, and from there our correspondent Razi Barqay sent us his report:

Richard Murphy is a U.S. official who enjoys special treatment in Damascus; as will be recalled, he was U.S. ambassador there, and a few weeks ago he raised a fury in Washington when he said that Syria is currently playing a moderating role in Lebanon. This is the man who is entrusted with the mediation between Israel and Syria. Today he met with Yitzhaq Shamir and told him that the United States brought several proposals to Damascus and is now awaiting Al-Asad's reply, which may arrive this week. To this Yitzhaq Shamir replied, we remember the 17 May agreement; we remember what has become of it. Israel burned itself in the past and henceforward it wants to guarantee that it will not be in a position that it agrees to something which Syria rejects; therefore we must be cautious.

Herzog Confirms Right To 'Settle Anywhere'

TA030831 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Gaza (ITIM) — Jews have the right to settle anywhere in Eretz Yisra'el, President Hayim Herzog said yesterday. However, they should establish settlements only when and where there has been a governmental decision to do so, and only if this deprives no one of his land or property.

Herzog made his remarks yesterday during a tour of the Jewish settlements of the Qatif Bloc in the Gaza District, the first visit ever to the district by an Israeli president.

At the conclusion of his tour of several of the 14 settlements in the area, Herzog participated in the dedication of a luxurious new synagogue at Gane Tal. He was accorded the honour of carrying one of the Torah scrolls to the ark.

Herzog praised the good relations of the settlers with their Arab neighbours and said this provided an example for the nation.

Although a number of Arab notables from Gaza and other places in the district were invited to meet Herzog, none came. It is understood that they were anxious after the recent murder of the mayor of Rafah, possibly for collaborating with the authorities.

Moda'i, Levi Dispute Threatens Likud Unity

TA030800 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Oct 84 pp 1, 8

[Mikal Yudelman report]

[Excerpt] The row between Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i and Deputy Prime Minister David Levi yesterday grew into a general dispute between the Liberal and Herut factions, culminating in a demand by some Liberals to dissolve, the Liberal-Herut partnership.

While senior Liberal sources brushed off the possibility of an imminent Likud breakup, they nevertheless agreed that Herut's treatment of the Liberals was improper and unjustified.

"The relations between Herut and the Liberals is like a prolonged stomachache that will cause either constipation or diarrhea," one Liberal source told *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday. "If the deterioration does not stop, the Likud will break up and the Alignment will return to power for many, many years," he added.

Liberal Knesset Member Pesah Grupper yesterday openly called for splitting from the Likud and forming a separate Liberal faction in the Knesset.

Grupper said the Liberal Party's institutions will convene immediately after the holidays to reconsider the relationship with the Likud. He said the GAHAL agreement did not exist, since, he maintained, Herut had violated it on several issues. He described the dispute between Moda'i and Levi as symptomatic of the situation.

Liberal MK [Knesset Member] Dan Tikhon said a new and binding agreement between the Liberals and Herut must be reached within the next three months, or else the two factions will separate "of their own accord."

However, sources close to Justice Minister Moshe Nisim poohpoohed the notion that the Liberals were about to break from Herut. They said that those calling for such a step were voicing their personal discontent at not being given positions in the national unity government. (Grupper was agriculture minister in the previous government.) The sources criticized Herut for its treatment of the Liberals, but said it was a mistake to think that the Likud will break up because of this.

Beirut Reports IDF Crossed Al-Awwali 3 Oct

TA031124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Beirut radio stations have reported that an IDF contingent, consisting of eight armored personnel carriers, four Merkava tanks and a bulldozer, crossed the Al-Awwali river this morning in the direction of Al-Kharrub. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus adds that according to the report, the unit divided into two units, and its soldiers took up positions at two important junctions. Our monitor adds that Air Force planes carried out a reconnaissance flight over Beirut and Al-Biqa' this morning, encountering anti-aircraft fire when passing over Ba'labakk in the Al-Biqa'. The planes broke the sound barrier over Beirut, causing a lot of commotion in the city.

IDF Preparing for Budget Cuts, Personnel RIFs

TA021322 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Oct 84 p 3

[Ya'ir 'Amiqam report]

[Text] The IDF is preparing for budget cuts in the very near future and it appears that, except for routine security, budget cuts will be made in all areas; hundreds of career soldiers will be forced to resign and hundreds of other positions will be abolished.

It appears that inventories in IDF warehouses will also be decreased, and that IDF procurement will be affected.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that preparations for winter were completed in most IDF bases and posts in Lebanon. By 1 November all posts will have been prepared. Most of the investments involved in paving roads have already been made, and the outfitting of soldiers for winter has been completed. Some more work remains regarding roof and furnace repair; however, by the end of the month all the work will be completed. This year the IDF was not required to invest large sums preparing for winter because most of the equipment was already there from last winter.

Despite the above, the IDF has prepared contigency plans to meet any political decision about a timetable for a withdrawal. These plans provide for the evacuation of bases and posts according to economic calculations. Some of the IDF's equipment will remain in Lebanon even following the IDF's withdrawal, because the expense of removing this equipment might be greater than its actual worth.

Settlers Leave Area Near Al-Duhayshah Camp

TA021633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Settlers from Qiryat Arba' and Gush 'Ezyon evacuated the area on a road near the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that they agreed to evacuate the area after being requested to do so by the police and the Army; otherwise they would have been arrested. The road was blocked for approximately 2 hours. The refugee camp inhabitants hurled stones at the settlers from Qiryat Arba'. The latter broke into the camp and shots were fired into the air. At the moment the area is quiet.

Bethlehem Building Occupied

TA030522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] A group of settlers from Qiryat Arba' and the Gush 'Ezyon settlements took up positions in the Bethlehem military government building last night, where they will remain until the defense minister meets with their leaders this morning. After protesting near the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp yesterday, the inhabitants congregated inside the camp and agreed to leave only after meeting with the commander of the Central Command. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the settlers closed off various roads in the Bethlehem area for some time, but caused no real problems to traffic. Some of the settlers were detained and later released.

Arab Mayor Denies Strike Politically Motivated

TA021203 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Mu'in (Abu 'Abd) and Shara Friedman report]

[Excerpt] Shefar'am Mayor Ibrahim Nimr Husayn, chairman of the Arab local authorities national committee, denies that yesterday's warning strike was political: "This claim is baseless and unrealistic. If our aim was political, we would have also closed the schools. Our aim is clear: to find a quick solution to the financial crisis in which we find ourselves and to give the Arab residents the vital services to which they are entitled."

PLO Said Ready To Join Jordan-Egypt Moderate Bloc

TA021105 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Excerpt] Political circles in Jerusalem believe that following the resumption of diplomatic ties between Jordan and Egypt, the two countries will take the PLO faction headed by 'Arafat under their wing in order to include it in a political initiative. The same sources say that the aim of the Jordanian move was to renew the political initiative and to consolidate Jordan's position alongside Egypt as a part of the moderate bloc.

Experts Working on PRC Agricultural Projects

TA021159 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Oct 84 pp 1, 11

[Ya'aqov Erez and Aharon Pri'el report]

[Excerpts] The PRC Government has asked Israeli businessman Sha'ul Eizenberg to survey China's industrial needs and present industrial development plans.

A contract is also about to be signed between the PRC Government and a private Israeli company, one of whose owners is Mr

Eytan Yisra'eli. The PRC is interested in having this company develop agriculture, dairy products, various plants, and irrigation in China. The deal with the Israeli company has already been signed and the discussions are in an advanced stage.

Sha'ul Eizenberg, who is known for his excellent contacts in Asia, has already been active in the PRC for some years. In the early eighties, he established an office in Beijing and tried to interest the Chinese authorities in various deals, including agricultural projects.

Up until 2 years ago, the Chinese avoided such contacts for fear of pressure from the Arab world. In the last 2 years, however, the boycott has eased and a number of Israeli irrigation and water experts are working in China on projects carried out in semi-arid zones.

This morning Eytan Yisra'eli confirmed that Israeli agricultural experts are involved in carrying out large-scale agricultural development plans in central China. According to him, the various projects — raising animals, growing vegetables, and establishing agricultural industries — are actually U.S. operations but will be carried out by Israeli experts on the basis ofIsraeli plans and knowhow. Asked when the plans will be implemented there, Mr Eytan Yisra'eli answered: "They are already being implemented." He avoided mentioning the amount of the investment, the number of projects, or the number of experts that will be working in China.

Computer Firm Negotiating Sales With Egypt

TA030840 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Oct 84 p 6

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv — A local computer company has developed software and hardware for a word processor programme in Arabic for micro and personal computers.

And now the company, M.L.L. is negotiating with an Egyptian firm to sell the programme to other Arab countries.

The programme was originally developed for the Israeli Arabs who purchased the small computers. But M.L.L. has since decided to try and sell to other Arab countries which have shown great interest in the programme.

M.L.L. has also received a request from Pakistani businessmen to develop a word processing programme in Urdu.

ALGERIA

CPSU Official Boris Ponomarev To Visit

LD022341 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] An important delegation from the Soviet Communist Party led by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, will pay a visit to Algiera from 4 to 9 October at the invitation of the FLN Party. The Soviet delegation will hold important talks with senior officials in the party and the government. They will also visit social and economic establishments.

'Irritation' at French Oil Import Cuts Viewed

PM021019 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Sep 84 p 9

[Jean de la Gueiviere dispatch: "Algiers Accuses Paris of Reducing Oil Purchases in Libya's Favor"]

[Text] Algiers — While the recent "rearrangement" of the 1982 gas contract seemed to stabilize Franco-Algerian relations on energy questions, an APS dispatch issued on the afternoon of Wednesday, 26 September, revived the debate on the subject of crude oil. Entitled "Toward a Reduction in Trade," this dispatch reports a considerable reduction in French imports of crude oil and stresses that "this situation is raising doubts about the preferential nature of economic relations between the two countries."

According to Algeria these imports, which amounted to 4.5 million metric tons in 1983, reached scarcely 1.3 million metric tons at the end of the first half of 1984. "It is thought," APS writes, "that the French companies' failure to honor their contractual commitments has been the subject of high-level political talks between the Algerian and French Governments on several occasions and that the French Government has given very firm assurances about honoring the contracts drawn up by the French enterprises, clients of the National Company for the Transport and Marketing of Hydrocarbons."

While the gas contract was concluded at the political level for a 20-year period, oil deals are concluded in a commercial framework and for much shorter periods. However, APS questions the behavior of France, whose "imports from other sources of light oils comparable in quality to Algerian oils have increased very considerably." Among those benefitting from this increase, APS cites Libya, which accounts for 66 percent.

This show of irritation over trade, follows Algiers' expression of discontent over Mr Mitterrand's secret talks with King Hassan II followed by the agreement to withdraw from Chad reached in Tripoli. The fairly strong tone of the dispatch is likely to worry French companies hoping to sign new contracts with Algiers, especially with regard to the construction of the capital's subway system.

These commentaries come a few days after Algerian Energy Minister Nabi's visit to Japan. The latter probably discussed the supply of oil to Tokyo on conditions which open up new prospects for Japanese enterprises working in Algiera.

LIBYA

Al-Turayki Addresses UN General Assembly

LD021253 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1008 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] New York, 2 Oct (JANA) — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, has stressed that the international situation is going through a difficult and a critical stage distinguished by the escalation of tension and worsening of international crises as a result of the confrontation policy pursued by the imperialist countries seeking by every means to return to their zones of influence or secure new zones. In a speech delivered last night at the UN General Assembly while taking part in the Assembly's general debate, he said that the world has witnessed the power madness recently dominating the behavior of the United States. The U.S. began to deploy its forces in various areas of the world, to produce and deploy new weapons in various regions of the world, and to intensify the muscle-flexing and aggressive military provocations against the Nonaligned Movement, which led to loss of confidence in its intentions and resulted in a nuclear and strategic arms race among the major powers, and a continuous striving by the small nonaligned nations to obtain weapons to defend their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

He explained that the Mediterranean Sea, the most sensitive sea in the world, must be free of all influences likely to increase tension and that could lead the region to tragedy. He pointed out that the Jamahiriyah, believing in the importance of security in the Mediterranean Sea, in consultation with the nonaligned states and other countries concerned, will seek an international agreement toban military maneuvers from being carried out in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea.

He explained that the (?people) and the leadership of the Jamahiriyah, because of their courageous and firm fight against colonialism and in support of freedom and liberation movements, have been the basic target of a prolonged campaign of military provocations and aggressions, secret operations and economic plots, and pressures by America. These are represented by the provocations carried out by the 6th Fleet close to Libyan shores and the dirty acts of the Central Intelligence Agency, including an attempted assassination against the leader of the revolution and the training of saboteurs and sending them to the country to strike at important targets and shake stability. America has through every means worked to wreck the Libyan economy by imposing a comprehensive boycott on the Jamahiriyah, a boycott more stringent than any imposed on another country.

Al-Turayki dealt with the dangerous situation prevailing in the Arab region, and the results of usurping Palestine, making its people destitute, and planting an alien racist entity in the region, which is still a source of anxiety to the whole international community. He explained that America's bias toward the Zionist enemy needed no further confirmation following the signing of the strategic cooperation agreement between the two.

He called on the international community to expel the Zionist enemy from the United Nations because it is not a peaceloving entity, in accordance with resolutions taken at the UN's ninth extraordinary session, and to impose a comprehensive boycott against it. He noted that any peace initiative would not be destined to succeed unless the right of the Palestinian people to return to Palestine and establish their independent state on the whole of the Palestinian territory were taken into consideration.

Regarding the Western Sahara the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed that the Jamahiriyah fully supported the inhabitants of the Western Sahara in their struggle against Spanish colonialism and support a solution to this problem in accordance with the OAU and UN resolutions within the framework of the unity of the Arab Maghreb. He also noted the hostile posture adopted by America against the Arab-African union. He said it is about time the American Administration stoppedinterfering in the Arab homeland and to leave the Arab Nation to realize its unity according to its wishes. He stressed that this hostile posture makes us more determined to continue in unionist action until the unity of the Arab Maghreb and the unity of the whole Arab homeland are achieved.

The secretary of the People's Committee for Foregn Liaison also pointed out that America, which threatens the security and peace of the Mediterranean region, was not satisfed with the presence of its bases and fleets in the region and their use against the Arab nation favouring its Zionist ally but has gone beyond that and sentwarships to the Red Sea on justification of what it called mines, planted by America and Zionist allies aimed at justifying its conspiracy against the Arab nation.

He also (?refused) to the dangerous situation prevailing in the Arab region [words indistinct] (?usurping) of Palestine and eviction of its people and planting a strange and racist enity in the region still a source of concern to the whole international community. He said: "The international community has not been able until now to carry out a practical measure that may restore justice and enable the Palestinian people to return to their homeland because imperialism which has created the [word indistinct] entity occupied Palestine had promised to support it at the United Nations and aid it with money and arms not only to control Palestine but to continue aggression on the Arab nation and extend its territories at their expense."

He explained that American policy sides with the Zionist enemy and did not need further [words indistinct] after the signing of the strategic cooperation (?agreement) between them and providing them with unlimited financial aid worth billions of dollars. He confirmed also that tension had increased in the Arab region following the signing of the Camp David accords, when the Zionist enemy invaded southern Lebanon [words indistinct] Jerusalem and Golan Heights and [word indistinct] properties and committed massacres.

In his speech to the international community, he called for the expulsion of the Zionist enemy from the United Nations, as it is not a peace loving entity, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations ninth emergency session, and for the imposition of atotal boycott against it. He pointed out that any peace initiative would not succeed unless taking into consideration the right of the Palestine people to return to Palestine and establish their independent state on all soil of Palestine. He also referred to the situation in Lebanon, saying that the Lebanese people who were able to force the imperialist invader to withdraw and cancel forever the treaty of shame which Lebanon had been forced to sign by America, are able to defeat through the daring resistance of its people the Zionist invaders.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau talked during his speech, of the disunity and division the Arab nation is suffering, pointing out: "It was time for the Arab nation, which had witnessed and is still a state of disunity and division, to unite and play its role as an international principal force."

He stressed that colonialism, which had divided it, was trying by all means to continue that task. He said that: "Believing in the unity of the Arab nation, Jamahiriyah was seeking and still seeks to realise the unity of the Arab nation which has all spiritual and historical components. This unity should be accomplished despite all obstacles, as it is a neccessary inevitability to confront the enemies of this nation and build the Arab power."

He asserted that the realisation of Arab unity would help strengthen peace and security not only in the Arab area, but throughout the world, affirming that the Arab nation which had given a lot to humanity was able to do more. He added that: "Believing in the unity of the Arab nation, Jamahiriyah and Morocco, freely and honestly, signed the treaty establishing the Arab-African Union." The secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau emphasized that the union was not directed against any state nor was it an axis, but a first step towards the realisation of Arab Maghreb unity and a fundamental and signficant act on the way towards total Arab unity.

He made clear that the panic which hit imperialist and reactionary forces due to this union is further proof of the union's importance and righteousness, pointing out that the union was open to all Arab and African states of the region as it embodied the charters of the Arab League and the Organisation of African Unity. He said that Jamahiriyah welcomed any unionist action or process, be it West or East of the Arab nation. He recalled that Jamahiriyah welcomed warmly the agreement concluded by Algeria and Tunisia, later joined by Mauritania, and that "when sister Tunisia suggested to us to join in the agreement, we welcomed the proposal."

The secretary pointed out that Jamahiriyah would take part in any process aiming at the realisation of Arab unity. As far as the Western Sahara is concerned, the secretary of the General People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau emphasized that Jamahiriyah had strongly supported the Western Sahara people in their struggle against Spanish colonialism. Jamahiriyah would support the solution of the problem in accordance with the decisions of the OAU, the United Nations, and within the framework of the unity of the Arab Maghreb.

He pointed out the hostile stand taken by America against the Arab African Union saying that the time had come for the American Administration to stop its intervention in the Arab

world and let the Arab nation exercise its rights to unite in accordance with its will.

He further asserted that the hostile stand would make us more determined to continue with our unionist work until the unity of the Arab Maghreb is realized and total Arab unity is achieved.

The secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau talked about the situation on the African Continent and said: "The African Continent is still the focus of the world, being one of the areas of tension in the world which has the most complex problems. In Namibia, the racist regime persists in its illegal occupation, continues its oppression of black citizens, and robs the country of its resources in collaboration with multi-national corporations."

He condemned linking the Namibian independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola, pointing out the plotting alliance (?between) imperialism and some Western countries with the apartheid regime hampering the United Nations efforts to realize Namibian independence.

He stressed that interference in the internal affairs of the Republic [word indistinct] not be accepted as a pre-condition for Namibia's independence. He reiterated the total support of Jamahiriyah for SWAPO efforts to attain independence and the right to self-determination for the Namibian people.

He pointed out the Tanzanian people's continuous struggle against the apartheid policy carried out by the racist regime and fostered by daily executions, arrest campaigns, and harassment of patriotic leaders.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau talked, in his address, about the Chadian problem saying that: "This problem has been preoccupying Jamahiriyah for a long time. It is a problem in which civil war tore up its people, denying it any stability due to the negative remnants of colonialism on political and social levels, and leading to the civil war still going on despite the efforts carried of the states of the region, headed by Jamahiriyah and the OAU, to attain national reconciliation in Chad bolstering the [words indistinct] rule entrusted with the task of building up the country and its development."

He added that: "Considering that Chad is situated on Jamahiriyah's southern borders, its instability was always a subject of great concern to us. Bear in mind that the instability was mostly caused by foreign intervention; it was the presence of forces belonging to countries outside the African Continent on Jamahiriyah borders which created for us security problems."

He pointed out the Libyan-French agreement for the withdrawal of French troops from Chad saying that: "We hope this will be a helpful step towards solving the Chadian problem in accordance with the Lagos agreement and with the participation of the parties which signed it". He reaffirmed that: "The Government of National Union, led by Goukouni Oueddei, expressed its desire to realise national reconciliation, but rebel elements in Ndjamena, supported by imperialist and reactionary forces, refused all serious attempts of the OAU chairman to realize that end."

The secretary of the General People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau reiterated Jamahiriyah support for the efforts of the Indian Ocean states to make that area a zone free of foreign fleets and bases. He further called for the withdrawal of American forces from Diego Garcia and for an end to all the military infrastructure on it and for the return of the island to its original residents so they may live in peace. He asserted that Jamahiriyah was looking forward to the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people in the peaceful unity of its lands.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau went on to reaffirm the Jamahiriyah's solidarity with all countries subjected to imperialist provocation and aggression. In this respect, he observed that despite the process of de-colonization here are still certain territories in the world which suffer from colonial domination. One of these cases, he went on to say, is Puerto Rico, the people of which are up in arms to expel colonialism and establish an independent state in its place.

He then referred to the tension prevailing in Central America by saying: We are now talking about a situation that concerns the whole of the world community.

In this respect he stated that this tension is caused by America's intervention in the area, an intervention that does not respect the right of the people to decide their own political and economic systems without external pressures. He then stressed that the Jamahiriyah supports all efforts aimed at peaceful final solutions to the problems of that region.

Talking about the international economic system he pointed out that this system is still suffering from the crisis of the 1960's and that it should be changed because of its complete failure to meet the needs of developing countries or to cope with the problems of the present world situation.

He also devoted part of his speech to the issue of mines and explosives planted during World War II. He said this problem has hindered the process of development in the Jamahiriyah, has caused huge damage in the social and [word indistinct] fields, and has caused the death of hundreds of people and the disability of thousands of others. He then called on the countries responsible for that damage to pay reasonable compensation to the victim countries, including the Jamahiriyah.

In his speech he talked about strengthening the role of the international organisation and improving its capibility. In this respect, he pointed out that the Jamahiriyah, as it did during the last few years, will put forward a proposal to abolish the right of veto, amending it or otherwise giving more powers to the General Assembly. As far as we can see it, he stressed, the right of veto contradicts all the rules of democracy, since the will of the organization [word indistinct] members is completely at the mercy of one of the permanent members of the Security Council.

He referred to (?pressure) applied on the United Nations and its institutions including UNESCO and said: "We witnessed the insults being poured on this organisation last year by the American Administration and observed the continued harrassment of the organization and its member states who are not in the sphere

of influence of the American Administration, including the Jamahiriyah."

He went on to say: "The time has come for the United Nations to come out of the circle of blackmail and threats and depend on the peace and goodness of loving powers." He called on the United Nations to take practical steps towards moving the organization to a peace-loving country and if the United Nations was unable to do that, it would begin its own end.

He reaffirmed that the Jamahiriyah is a neutral nonaligned state that strongly believes in the role of the movement in achieving international peace and security, and as a nonaligned country that decides its own policy through its free will, extends her hand to all peace-loving people— be they small or large, strong, or weak— to establish friendly relations of cooperation away from all domination or intervention. He went on to say that the stand of the Jamahiriyah was never one of hostility to any people or state in the world, and strives towards friendship and cooperation with all who wish to deal with her in the context of mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs.

Al-Turayki Meets Italian, Burundian Counterparts

LD020957 Tripoli JANA in English 0816 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 7 Muharram, 2 Oct, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, met in New York last Sunday the Italian foreign minister and discussed with him ways of bolstering bilateral relations between Jamahiriyah and Italy and the security of the Mediterranean and the issues on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations and exchanged views.

The Italian foreign minister expressed his country's support of the policy of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution at home and abroad stressing that Jamahiriyah policy was that of stability in the Mediterranean. The Italian minister also praised the Arab-African union between the Jamahiriyah and the Kingdom of Morocco which helps establish peace in Africa.

Dr. al-Turayki also met the foreign minister of Burundi last night and discussed with him bilateral relations between the two countries and the issues of interest to the African Continent and those of mutual interest to Burundi and the Jamahiriyah.

Meets Syrian, Iranian Counterparts

LD030848 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A meeting was held this evening in New York between the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Jamahiriyah, and the foreign ministers of Syria and Iran. During the meeting a number of international questions of mutual interest were discussed as well as coordination on the proposal to expel the Zionist racist enemy from the UN General Assembly.

JANA Notes Egyptian Commitment to Camp David

LD020954 Tripoli JANA in English 0822 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The Egyptian Capital, 7 Muharram, 2 Oct, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Egyptian ruler has reaffirmed the commitment of his regime to the Camp David accords and refused that their abandonment can ever be a condition for the resumption of Arab relations with his regime. In a speech he made to the members of the ruling party, the Egyptian ruler referred to the resumption of relations between the Arab countries and Egypt and said this cannot take place at the expense of the agreements his regime signed with the Zionist enemy. He strongly praised King Husayn's resumption of relations with the Egyptian regime.

MOROCCO

'Unofficial Source' Says Summit Date Not Fixed

NC021746 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Rabat, Oct 2 (AFP) — No date has been officially fixed for a special Arab summit proposed by King Hassan II following the resumption of diplomatic ties between Jordan and Egypt, an unofficial source said here today. "It is premature to speak of dates for this summit," the source said, "since King Hassan has sent his emissaries to visit Arab leaders for the sole purpose of consulting them on the necessity of holding such a summit."

A diplomatic source in The Hague said earlier that King Hassan had suggested next Tuesday as a date for the meeting, which would be held in Morocco.

Trade Agreement Signed With USSR

LD022133 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The USSR and Morocco today signed a trade agreement concerning phosphate and citrus fruit. It was signed for Morocco by Mohamed Kabbaj, minister of equipment and cadre training, and for the USSR by Gennadiy Zhuravlev, deputy-minister of foreign trade. Minister Kabbaj said that the agreement will open new horizons in bilateral trade over the coming years that will be in the interests of both Morocco and the USSR. The Soviet deputy minister said that the history of Soviet-Moroccan relations is long, pointing out that the agreement signed today would open a new page in bialteral trade cooperation. He also praised the atmosphere in which the talks were held. The Moroccan minister said:

[Begin recording] Two agreements were signed today between the USSR and Morocco, to run for 6 years until 1990. The first concerns petrochemicals and Moroccan phosphate and the other concerns other materials, especially Moroccan citrus fruit. The two agreements will bring about a big increase in bilateral trade relations [words indistinct] to the extent that trade excahnge between the Kingdom of Morocco and the USSR will reach 20 billion dirhams in 1990. [end recording]

The signing ceremony was attended by the secretary general of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, a number of officials from the ministry, and members of the Soviet delegation.

SUDAN

Agreement Signed; Chad Hands Over 141 Prisoners

JN021921 Khartoum SUNA in English 1840 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Oct (SUNA) — The Democratic Republic of the Sudan and Chad today signed through the Red Cross, a handing over agreement of 141 Sudanese prisoners captured during the battles between the Chadian Government's forces and the Libyan-backed opposition troops last August in the area of Klabit, northeast of Chad. The agreement was signed by Minister of Internal Affairs 'Ali Muhammad Yasin and Chadian Minister of Interior and Administrative Reform Ibrahim Mahamat Etno

Mr Yasin said that 2 prisoners were received and transferred from Ndjamena to Al-Fashir west of Sudan. The rest, 20 prisoners, [as received] would be transferred from Abeche, eastern Chad, later on. He explained that those captives had been compelled by the Libyan regime to join the so called Islamic phallanx. Inquiries proved that they were compelled to be involved in the military battles without their will, he said, adding that they were recruited among others from different nationalities. The minister of internal affairs said that the so-called Islamic phallanx was exploited by Libya to destabilize the internal security of many neighboring countries, and Sudan had witnessed such interference in July 1976. Minister of Internal Affairs General 'Ali Muhammad Yasin explained that the issue of the Libyan-French withdrawal agreement is a matter concerning only the Chadian Government.

He went on to say that we here in Sudan heard about the agreement but we have no details about it, but we are sure that the Chadian Government would provide us with information about times [as received] agreement.

Replying to a question on the necessity for sending observers to Chad to follow up the withdrawal operations, the minister explained that this issue is controversial.

Numayri Receives Hissein Habre's Message

JN021945 Khartoum SUNA in English 1825 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Oct (SUNA) — President Numayri today received the Chadian President's envoy Mohammed Nuri, the official at the External Relations of the Central Committee Executive of National Union for Independence and Revolution. [as received] The Chadian official conveyed to President Numayri a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre dealing with bilateral relations and the current situation in Chad. President Numayri confirmed to the Chadian envoy Sudan's firm stance towards the Chadian cause. The meeting was attended by State Minister at the Presidency for Foreign Affairs 'Umer Muhammad Yasin and State Minister at Foreign Ministry 'Abbas Musa Mustafa.

Numayri Receives King Hassan II's Message

JN021552 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Oct (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a written message from Moroccan King Hassan II. The message deals with his majesty's call on the Arab kings and heads of state to convene an extraordinary Arab summit conference in Casablanca on 14 Muharram [9 October] to discuss the developments in the Arab arena following Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. This came during the president's reception here today of His Majesty King Hassan II's special envoy, Ahmed Ben Souda.

New State Ministers Sworn In Before President

JN022003 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Oct (SUNA) — 'Abbas Musa Mustafa, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry; Muhammad Adam 'Isa, minister of state for criminal affairs in the General Prosecutor's Office; and retired Lieutenant General Ahmad Yusuf, secretary general of customs, were sworn in before Presdient Numayri here this morning. The swearing in ceremony was attended by Diya' al-Din Muhammad Idris, the president's assistant for presidential affairs.

TUNISIA

AFP: PSD Calls for Maghreb Summit

NC030956 Paris AFP in English 0939 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, Oct 3 (AFP) — Tunisia's ruling Destourien Socialist Party (PSD) has called for a summit meeting among the five Maghreb states aimed at easing tensions in troubled northwestern Africa, it was announced here today. The central committee of the PSD, in a statement drawn up late yesterday, appealed to the leaders of Libya, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania "to gather around the dean of Arab and African militants, (Tunisian) President Habib Bourguiba, to discuss appropriate solutions facing the region."

In a reference to regional divisions that have led to the forming of two separate treaties of cooperation, one joining Libya and Morocco and the other grouping the three remaining Maghreb states, the PSD said such a summit could examine problems hindering regional progress and cooperation.

The Tunisian appeal came less that two months after the surprise signing of the Libyan-Moroccan accord, seen in the region as a direct challenger to the 1983 treaty of cooperation and fraternity between Algiers, Tunis and Nouakchott.

While appealing for "increased dialogue' among the Maghreb states and closer bilateral ties between Tunisia and Libya and Tunisia and Morocco, the PSD statement reiterated its support for the earlier Algeria-Tunisia-Mauritania accord, which it said "constitutes an adequate framework for building a greater Maghreb."

Reacting to the statement, the independent Tunisian daily, *LE TEMPS*, said it hoped Tunisia's neighbours would hear an appeal "which emanates from a legitimate concern to protect Maghreb hopes at a time when the winds of division sweep the region."

Bourguiba Attends Party Central Committee Meeting
LD022113 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Today, at the presidential palace in Carthage, President Habib Bourguiba patronized the conclusion of a Socialist Destourian Party Central Committee meeting. At the beginning of the meeting he listened to the program of the session's proceedings.

Regarding the program approved by the Socialist Destourian Party's Central Committee, the committee expressed its high esteem for the continuing efforts made by the great combatant [Bourguiba] for Tunisia's progress and prosperity, and gave its blessing to the intense movement witnessed recently by the party concerning youth and the entire Tunisian people. It called for unity of ranks on the occasion of the convening of the Destourian branches' congresses.

The party Central Committee lauded the economic and social development activities in the country in all spheres and at all levels. It called on banks to raise their contributions to the development effort; for the adoption of a daring policy in the agricultural sphere; for attention to be paid to the amount of industrial incorporation in corporations; for an evaluation of the worthiness of the educational system; for modification of educational syllabuses to meet economic needs; and for corporations to make an effort in the sphere of the training of the workforce, vocational upgrading, increased production, improved production and to encourage investments to aid the provision of (?employment).

The Central Committee also recommended the continuation of tax reforms, and the linking of improved wages with austerity and improvements in production. It stressed that removing the present challenges and to continue development requires comprehensive social [word indistinct] based on a social charter to be declared by all sides.

In the political sphere, the party Central Committee reaffirmed its support for the building of the Arab Maghreb and the Destourian commitment to the fraternity and concord treaty between Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania, to the deepening of dialogue among all Maghreb countries, and to the strengthening of bilateral relations with Libya and Morocco. It expressed the hope that a five-sided meeting would be held around the doyen of Arab leaders, President Habib Bourguiba, to discuss the region's problems and the dimensions of cooperation among Maghreb countries.

Finally, the Central Committee expressed the Tunisian people's solidarity with the struggling Palestinian people and their support for their struggle under the banner of the PLO.

ETHIOPIA

WPE Central Committee Politburo Meets

EA030545 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The second regular meeting of the Politburo of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee during its all-day meeting today, chaired by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, exhaustively discussed prime issues requiring immediate attention and drafted methods of dealing with them.

The Politburo of the WPE Central Committee gave priority to and discussed in depth the drought which has recently severely hit the greater part of Africa due to adverse weather changes and has been plaguing our country. The Politburo considered in depth ways of stepping up the efforts currently being made by the revolutionary government and the broad masses to overcome this serious problem by coordinating the contributions of the masses. It outlined a plan under which an emergency program can be drafted and implemented. After assessing the magnitude of the issue it also resolved that to assure the implementation of the program, the Politburo should itself direct such implementation. Thus, in this respect, members of the Politburo will direct every sector of activity by coordinating implementation bodies on the zonal and national levels.

Another item on the agenda given attention on by the regular session of the Politburo of the WPE Central Committee was the conditions under which a Peoples Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will be formed. Having assessed in detail the efforts made to date in this respect the meeting issued directives on the future working plan.

It has been stated that the meeting of the Politburo of the WPE Central Committee which began today will resume tomorrow.

Eritrean Front Claims 26 'Enemy' Troops Killed

EA021456 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Southern Zone: The heroic fighters of the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and peoples' militia forces have beaten two divisions of enemy forces mobilized from Dekemhare and Segeneiti to torture people. The enemy force which was accompanied by aircraft, helicopters, and heavy artillery was forced to retreat with heavy casualties of men and weapons, before it could achieve its aims. In this clash the enemy force suffered 26 dead, 45 wounded and 5 enemy soldiers and 5 assorted weapons captured. The aircraft that accompanied the force, retaliating to the defeat, carried out attacks on innocent people and causing heavy damage.

CHAD

Prisoners of War Released to Sudanese Minister

NC022025 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, Oct 2 (AFP) — The authorities here today handed over 141 Sudanese prisoners, allegedly captured fighting for rebels in northern Chad, to Sudanese Interior Minister 'Ali Yasin. The prisoners, most of whom had been held since July 1983, were handed over in the presence of representatives of the International Red Cross.

Chadian Interior Minister Mahamat Itno said at the handover ceremony today that the Sudanese were a reminder "that Chad is facing mercenaries of all nationalities in the pay of Libya." The official CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY said the transfer of the prisoners reflected the "excellent relations" between Chad and neighbouring Sudan, which acted as a base for current Chadian President Hissein Habre in his fight to oust Mr Goukouni.

CONGO

SWAPO's Nujoma Briefs Sassou-Nguesso on Namiba

AB021629 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has been in Brazzaville since last night. The purpose of this visit is to brief the Congolese authorities on the development of the armed struggle in Namibia. Already this morning, he was received in audience by Central Committee Chairman Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Talking to Martin Malley, Sam Nujoma expressed his appreciation for the Congolese people's assistance to the struggle of the Namibian people:

[Begin recording] [Nujoma in English fading into French translation] I came here to Brazzaville with my delegation to brief President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party on the development of the armed struggle of the Namibian people as well as on the political and diplomatic situation prevailing in southern Africa.

My delegation will leave Brazzaville this evening very encouraged by Congo's commitment to SWAPO's cause through the renewal of its support for the Namibian people's liberation struggle. For our part, we have been dealing serious blows to the enemy and at the same time we have been intensifying the national liberation struggle of our people within Namibia, this being the only way we can bring the racist South African regime to reason.

The racist South African regime has been receiving the support of the Reagan administration and, thanks to this American support, South Africa arrogantly refuses to apply UN Resolution 435 on Namibia.

[Malley] You recently held a number of contacts with South African leaders in Lusaka and Cape Verde Islands. Will you please brief us on the outcome of your meetings with the South African leaders?

[Nujoma] Yes, we held talks with the enemy in Lusaka in May and in Cape Verde in July. We were insisting that the enemy sign a cease-fire with the SWAPO in order to end the war in Namibia and to pave the way for the implementation of UN Resolution 435. However, the racist South African regime refused to sign the cease-fire and insisted that SWAPO unilaterally declare an end to the hostilities and to join the process engaged by South Africa for a so-called independence.

Our answer was categorical. We refused to stop fighting in order to enter into a any kind of process. We will continue to fight the enemy wherever we meet him until final victory is won. [end recording]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Cuban Ambassador Received by President

AB022240 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the republic and head of state and of government, received in audience this morning Alberto Suarez Ortega, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to our country. During the audience, the head of state and the Cuban diplomat discussed various topics of bilateral interests to the governments in Malabo and Havana.

BENIN

Joint Commission Session With Libya Begins

AB022124 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Summary] "The fifth session of the Benin-Libya Joint Commission opened this morning in the conference room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. On behalf of the party, Comrade Zodehougan thanked the Libyan side for its participation in the fifth session of the joint commission." Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk, the Libyan public service minister, is leading his country's delegation. Several important decisions will be made during this session on ways to revitalize cooperation in different fields and solve the problems facing mixed entreprises.

GHANA

World Peace Council President Meets Rawlings

AB022146 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The president of the World Peace Council [WPC], Mr Ramesh Chandra, this evening paid a courtesy call on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. Mr Chandra briefed the chairman about the efforts by the World Peace Council to minimize tension posed by a possible nuclear war between the superpowers. He recalled the role the first president of Ghana, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, played in this respect when he organized the first conference on the World Without the Bomb in Accra.

Mr Chandra said the WPC is planning to organize a world peace conference in Ghana next year. He hoped Ghana would take an active part.

Transport Secretary Idrissu Named PNDC Member

AB030715 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for transport and telecommunications, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, has been appointed a member of the PNDC. The appointment takes immediate effect. Mr Kwame Peprah, the under secretary, will act as the secretary for transport and communications.

IVORY COAST

UK Transport Minister Comments on Visit

AB021150 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Great Britain and Ivory Coast wish to maintain their cooperative relations. It is in this context that the British minister of state for transport is visiting our country for the first time. Mrs Lynda Chalker will hold talks with Ivorian authorities and will attend several working sessions. Following her visit to Abidjan, the British minister of state for transport will visit Korhogo, Bouake, and Yamoussoukro. What does the British minister expect from this visit? Mrs Chalker disclosed her expectations for this visit to a colleague in Great Britain:

[Begin Chalker recording] I expect to hold talks with Mr Barry Batesti, the minister of transport, and to learn more about Ivory Coast's planning and transport. We will also discuss aeronautic and maritime questions of mutual interest. I am glad that British companies are participating in Ivorian transport projects. I very much hope that this collaboration will continue. Great Britain (?is prepared to) offer more in this sector. I will be happy to visit the Ministry of Transport and acquaint myself with their projects and achievements. I hope to have the opportunity to get an overall view of the roads, harbors, and airports, as well as the railroad network. [end recording]

Meets With Barry-Battesti

AB021330 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Mrs Lynda Chalker, the British minister for transport who has been visiting our country for some days now, this morning had a working session with her Ivorian counterpart, Ange Francois Barry-Battesti. Several issues concerning transportation were discussed, particularly the construction of the new airport of Port-Bouet, which will soon be started by the British firm (Plessy Rada). They also discussed some road transportation projects and the construction of new roads in the interior of the country.

The training of our aeronautical engineers and technicians was also discussed. British aid in this field is essential to us. Future projects which could be of interest to British partners include the urban rail transportation system and the project of urban transportation in cities such as Yamoussoukro, Daloa, and Bouake.

This afternoon, Mrs Lynda Chalker will meet with the authorities of the African Development Bank after which she will visit the interior of the country.

LIBERIA

INA Approves 1984-85 Budget of $428 Million

AB020925 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Following the adoption of several economic measures last week, the Interim National Assembly [INA] has now approved the fiscal budget for 1984/85. The approval of the $428 million budget through the INA president, head of state Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe, also followed its review by the assembly. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, the new budget is $41 million in excess of the $387 million budget for the 1983/84 fiscal year. Under the new budget, total domestic

revenues and grants are estimated at $340.8 million of which existing domestic taxes are expected to yield $245 million as follows:

Internal trade and transportation: $85.6 million
Income and profits: $89.2 million
Property and capital transaction: $6.7 million
Domestic production and consumption: $34 million
General licenses and miscellaneous: $10.2 million and
Public service revenue: $19.3 million.

The budget introduced the wage employment policy package which is expected to reduce the public sector wage bill from $123 million in fiscal 1983/84 to $115 million in fiscal 1984/85. Measures adopted under the wage employment policy include the retirement of 1,200 public employees who have had 25 years of service or more and have attained the retirement age of 65 with low productivity. The policy also provides for the voluntary retirement of a target group of 1,200 employees to be implemented in three stages, beginning 1 October to April 1985. Each retiree will be given a retirement grant of up to 6 months of wages while the names of unidentified employees on government payroll will be deleted as part of the policy measures. The policy also calls for a $10 deduction accross the board from the wages and salaries of all employees of government including the public corporations.

In approving the budget, head of state Doe pointed out that the fiscal policy for 1984/85 combines macroeconomic goals with specific targets related to the compositions of the expenditure and revenue collection. He explained that on the macroeconomic level, the budget aims at a reduction in the overall deficits to a level which requires more net credit from the domestic banking system.

NIGERIA

Names of 250 Released Detainees Announced

AB021638 Lagos NAN in English 1625 2 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, Oct 2 (NAN) — The names of 250 detainees, whose release was announced yesterday by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, were published in Lagos today by the Federal Military Government.

They include Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, a former minister of agriculture, Mamam Adamu Ciroma, Mr Audu Obge, a former minister of steel development, and Chief Ebun Oyagbola, a former minister of national planning. Others are Chief Yomi Akintola, a former minister for finance, Prof Godwin Odenigwe, Alhaji Buba Ahmed, and Mr Patrick Bolokor, a former minister for external affairs.

More on Released Detainees

AB030950 Lagos NAN in English 0940 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, Oct 2 (NAN) — More names of detainees whose release was announced yesterday by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, have been published. They are Alhaji Biliaminu Usman, Mr Samuel Ogendegbe, Chief Olu Awotesu, Chief Claudius Bamigboye, Dr Bode Olowoporoku and Mr Samuel Mafuyai, all ministers in the defunct republic.

A number of state commissioners were also on the list. They include Mrs Mobolaji Osomo from Ondo State, Messrs Osita Okeke, Justin Ogodo, Nweke Anyigor, Thomas Chigbo, Rob Iweka, all from Anambra, and Messrs Thomas Salubi, Benson Obasuyi and Mrs Veronica Bamuza, from Bendel.

Also on the list was a columnist of the *SATELLITE* newspapers, Mr Chigoziem Ozim, Chief Obafemi Awolowo's private secretary, Mr Rotimi Abe, Miss Patience Mbakwe, daugther of former Imo governor, Mr Sam Mbakwe, Chief Tunji Arosanyi, who was the chairman of the Aladja Steel Company, and Chief Kolawole Ogungbade, former chairman of the FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria].

Buhari Speaks About Economy in TV Interview

AB022142 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Investors and business entrepreneurs wishing to import essential commodities without waiting for the foreign exchange procedure will be encouraged by the Federal Government. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, gave this assurance this evening in a television interview in Lagos. He said that the government would, however, like to know the source of such a person and how he intended to replenish his source.

On the development of the nation's petrochemical industry, General Buhari stated that work was in progress on the projects in Port Harcourt and at Kaduna and Warri on phase one. He expressed the determination of the present administration to execute the project because of the enormous market for petrochemical products.

On the IMF loan, General Buhari stated that the obstacle to securing the loan is the disagreement with preconditions given by the Fund. These are a devaluation of the naira by 60 percent, the removal of subsidy on petroleum products, and the liberalization of the [words indistinct]. He said that an alternative to the IMF loan is to reschedule loans owed some countries. General Buhari said that one of the main aims of the present administration was to make the country self-sufficient in food production, pointing out that the nation could save 600 million naira by reducing food imports.

Foreign Minister To Attend UNGA Session

AB021541 Lagos NAN in English 1514 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, Oct. 2 (NAN) — The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari will leave for New York tomorrow to attend the 39th session of the UN General Assembly [UNGA] which opened on September 18.

The ministry said in a statement in Lagos that the minister would be accompanied on the trip by Mr George Dove-Edwin, permanent secretary in the ministry, and Mr Olu Adeniyi, director-

ANGOLA

Leader of Surrendered Group Comments on Clemency

MB021357 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The clemency decreed by the Angolan authorities in the historic speech by President Agostinho Neto in Cabinda in 1978 has encouraged many Angolans who are members of puppet organizations to return to their fatherland. This was admitted in Luanda yesterday by (Apunta Afonso de Castro), former commander of the extinct FNLA/(UNIRA) [expansion unknown]. Castro is one of the 1,500 individuals who were fighting for the FNLA/(UNIRA), who recently surendered to the Angolan authorities with 20,000 civilians who were forced to go into the bush.

In declarations to the press, he said he was not afraid of surrendering to the authorities with his companions, because they were Angolans and they had heard the speech by the late President Neto, which said that they could all return to Angola. Angola is for everyone, and each person who recognizes his errors is going to be very well received and reintegrated into the Angolan family.

Castro said: We were very well received and there is nothing that we are short of. (Apunta Afonso) also said that Angola is independent, and now is the moment of national reconstruction.

COMOROS

Constitutional Change Considered Over Mayotte

AB021548 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Moroni, Oct 2 (AFP) — Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane said today he might alter his country's constitution in a bid to persuade the French-ruled island of Mayotte to accept his government's control. Mayotte voted to stay with France when the other three islands in the Comoran group went independent in 1975, and Paris has said that its future depends on the will of the local people.

President Abdallah was speaking in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE after winning a second six-year term as head of state [words indistinct]. He ruled out the idea of a "special status" for Mayotte, and said it was not up to France to dictate any constitutional change. However, he said his government would not use violence to take over the island.

LESOTHO

Zambia's Mundia, Jonathan Hold Talks; Sign Accord

Prime Ministers Address Banquet

MB020952 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has offered himself as a catalyst between the white rulers of South Africa and the black majority of that country with Lesotho as a venue for discussions aimed at resolving the conflict between the two groups.

Addressing a banquet last night in honor of the visiting Zambian prime minister, His Excellency Mr Nalumino Mundia, Dr Jonathan said Lesotho would not like to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, but the problem is that this country finds itself affected by the South African situation because of its geographical position. The prime minister said that the signing of a security agreement with South Africa cannot end Lesotho's problems, but that these can be ended with a resolution of the black-white conflict in South Africa, at whose center is the apartheid system, which breeds refugees who flee to our country.

Dr Jonathan said Lesotho is at the moment trying to normalize relations with South Africa and, from the way things are lately, the prospects for normalization are good. The continuing influx of refugees into our country, which we cannot stop, he added, will continue to threaten these relations, which are giving signs of improvement.

The prime minister said Lesotho is being used as a scapegoat and is falsely accused of giving military bases to refugees when they flee to Lesotho. He insisted that Lesotho will accept only genuine refugees who are prepared to abide by the conditions of their asylum in Lesotho, and will never allow her territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on another country.

Dr Jonathan said Lesotho, as a geographically isolated state, derives great moral satisfaction and comfort from visits such as that of Mr Mundia. He said our geographical isolation adds further economic and political hardships, which at times make life almost impossible. The prime minister said the differences sown among African countries are threatening the very survival of the OAU, which Lesotho views as an irreplaceable instrument in our common aspiration for the unity, development, and security of Africa. We need to bury our differences to expedite our development, he added.

Dr Jonathan said Prime Minister Mundia's visit to Lesotho is an indispensable opportunity for strengthening the bilateral acquaintance between the peoples of Lesotho and Zambia. These acquaintances will renew and keep alive our commitment to organizations such as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], the Preferential Trade Area [PTA], and others, which are important milestones in an endeavor to consolidate our economic base.

The prime minister said that our individual and collective failure to feed our people, which has been aggravated by long periods of drought, has led to a disgraceful hunger situation on our continent, making a mockery of our independence. He added that there is a need to revolutionize agriculture and accelerate technical training, which is more vital than white collar and academic training. Politically independent countries of Africa have an urgent task to wipe out the legacies of colonialism by building modern economies, thereby giving meaning to our political independence. There is an imperative for inter-African cooperation which can be strengthened by visits such as that of Prime Minister Mundia.

general for international organisations. Nigeria's permanent representative at the UN, retired Major-General Joe Garba, will join the delegation in New York, the ministry added. It said that while in New York, Dr Gambari would address the assembly and also hold talks with other foreign ministers on international issues.

International Institute Head Leaves for Moscow
AB021706 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The director general of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Prof G.O. Olunsoya, leaves Lagos today for Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences. While in the Soviet Union, Professor Olunsoya will be guest of honor at the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Institute of African Studies. He is expected back in the country on Tuesday, next week.

Delegation Arrives in Bolivia for Tin Meeting
AB021746 Lagos NAN in English 1516 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, Oct. 2 (NAN) — A four-man Nigerian delegation has arrived in Bolivia for a ministerial meeting of the Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC) scheduled to open on Thursday, official sources told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Lagos today.

The minister of mines, power and steel, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, is leading the Nigerian team, which includes the commercial attache at the Nigerian High Commission in London, the sources added. The sources also said that the meeting would discuss efforts to combat the current slump in the international tin market. A four-day conference of the International Tin Council was held in London last week to decide on whether or not to maintain the current quotas on tin exports. Nigeria, Bolivia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Austrialia are members of ATPC.

SIERRA LEONE

Contract Signed With ROK for Fishing Trawlers
AB021340 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Freetown, Sierra Leone, Oct 2 (AFP) — Sierra Leone's leading fishing company has signed a four-million dollar contract with a South Korean firm to build and deliver within six months four trawlers which will triple the local company's capacity. The delivery by the South Korean firm, Samsung, of the 170-ton vessels will enable at least half of Sierra Leone's national demand for fish to be met, the Sierra Leone company's managing director, Jamil Sahid Mohamed, told reporters. National self-sufficiency should be achieved within two years, he added. By increasing its trawler fleet from two to six, the company will quadruple its catch from 200 tons to 800 tons.

Dr Jonathan said the people of Africa are fortunate to have a statesman of President Kaunda's caliber who has not hesitated to show his preference for the solution of problems through peaceful means. He said Dr Kaunda has upheld the recognition that dialogue has to be meaningful to produce results.

Prime Minister Mundai and his delegation are on a 5-day official visit to Lesotho.

The prime minister of Zambia, the Right Honorable Mr Nalumino Mundia, says Lesotho has strong historical, cultural, and political ties with Zambia. Speaking last night at a banquet hosted in his honor by the prime minsiter, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, Mr Mundia said that the historical unity between Lesotho and Zambia had transcended into new and varied forms of cooperation for the development of our two peoples. Mr Mundia referred to the growing relations between our two peoples and governments, bilateral economic cooperation, our joint participation in SADCC and PTA, and the increasing exchanges of visits at various levels.

He said Lesotho and Zambia, as members of the OAU, have a common platform in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and independence for Namibia. He said the Basotho rose many times against untold odds to triumph over imperialist attempts to destroy them, and he stressed that the readiness of the Basotho to sacrifice for their right to exist was an inspiration that made the Zambians genuinely proud to be closely associated with them. Mr Mundia expressed the ruling United National Independence Party pledges of solidarity with Lesotho and the Basotho.

Referring to Lesotho's economic endeavors, Mr Mundia said these were impressive to Zambia. On problems of economic development facing Africa, he pointed out that these were further compounded by growing South African aggression and expressed Zambia's condemnation of the destabilization machinations of South Africa. He noted that the danger to South Africa was neither Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, nor Zambia, but South Africa's system of apartheid and oppression. He said 1984 had sent warning waves, but in 1985 South Africa would be brought down on her knees by unarmed masses. Mr Mundia called upon South Africa to face squarely its own problems within, not outside.

Referring to constitutional changes in South Africa, the Zambian prime minister said such cosmestic changes would only help to bring Indians, Coloreds, and blacks even more united against apartheid. On the accord of Nkomati, he said South Africa's failure to honor the accord was not a triumph for Mozambique but had exposed South Africa as a trickster, never to be trusted by her neighbors and the international community. Mr Mundia concluded by calling upon South Africa to desist attacking Lesotho and for a speedy release of national leaders led by Nelson Mandela, languishing in jail.

Focus on Southern Africa

MB021908 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, this morning held talks with the visiting prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, His Excellency Mr Nalumino Mundia. The two prime ministers discussed matters of concern to Zambia and Lesotho in particular, the the problems currently facing Southern Africa in general.

Of strategic concern to the two countries is the question of cultural exchanges and the revival of economic activity, which will be mutually beneficial to the peoples of the two nations. A spokesman for the prime minister's office said afterward that the meeting had been warm and fruitful. Prime Minister Mundia left for Quacha's Nek shortly after the discussions to perform the official opening of the Qacha's Nek Airport.

Mundia Announces Trade Accords

MB030941 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia disclosed in Maseru that Zambia and Lesotho will sign economic and communications accords to build trade ties between the two countries. Mr Mundia, who is on a 4-day official visit in Lesotho, said that Zambia and Lesotho agreed to sign the accords during official talks he held with his counterpart Chief Leabua Jonathan

The official talks were held behind closed doors at Chief Jonathan's office, and Mr Mundia announced the outcome when he addressed hundreds of people at Qacha's Nek, a district southeast of the capital. He said one area of cooperation to be regularized through the signing of the accords will be the field of air transport. Mr Mundia flew to Qacha's Nek later, where he officially opened the 2 million kwacha air strip built with FRG help.

MADAGASCAR

President Speaks at Reception for Algerian Envoy

MB021027 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French
1030 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Speech by President Didier Ratsiraka at a reception in Antananarivo on 1 October for a special envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid — recorded]

[Text] Mr Minister [words indistinct] you are welcome to Madagascar. I am always very happy to receive here in Madagascar a special envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid, my friend and brother. The history of Madagascar has much in common with the history of Algeria, colonial domination and the struggle waged by both countries against the same colonizer, a struggle which we will never forget.

It is true that the memories of the past sometimes [words indistinct] present reality. And I think that this present reality (?is

demonstrated by your visit) here in Madagascar. When we meet you, we feel duty-bound to tell you, with all sincerity, our stand on all major issues — economic, political, social, and cultural issues — particularly with regard to problems which are presently facing our continent, that is, the liberation of the peoples of Western Sahara, Namibia, Chad, South Africa, the future of the OAU and others. Unfortunately, we can tell you very little about the direction [words indistinct].

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of your visit here to ask you to convey to my brother, President Chadli Bendjedid, my highest and loyal consideration and fraternal regards of the people of Madagascar. Thank you.

MOZAMBIQUE

Cease-Fire Agreement reached with RENAMO

Chissano: 'Bandits' Not Opposition

MB021116 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano reaffirmed in New York yesterday that the armed bandits did not constitute an opposition or political force in our country. Speaking during the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano emphasized that the armed banditry in our country comprised mainly agents of imperialism whose mission is to destabilize the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Mozambican foreign minister said that the human and material damage caused by the activities of these imperialist agents in our country is incalculable.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano also demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and the cessation of support by the Pretoria regime for the Angolan puppet groups.

'Problems' in Pretoria Talks

MB021852 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] There were problems today in talks in Pretoria between the Mozambican and South African Governments. Iain Christie is there and sent this report:

[Begin recording] This week's meeting in Pretoria began at the end of yesterday morning in an atmosphere of uncertainty. Mozambican and South African officials alike were warning reporters not to give the impression that everything was cut and dry, and that all that remained was the formality of agreeing to a document.

Last Thursday Mozambique presented a draft of the amnesty plan to South Africa. Why to South Africa? Well, South Africa is very much the godfather of the Mozambican National Resistance [MNR], having used it as an extension of its own Army for several years. Pretoria agreed to stop its military support for the MNR as part of the Nkomati Accord last March, but, as the Mozambican minister, Jacinto Veloso, pointed out last week, the violence in Mozambique has continued since Nkomati.

South Africa says it wants to take an active part in achieving peace and South Africa therefore was presented with the proposed amnesty for its protege. South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha then discussed the plan with the terrorist leaders, which followers are being offered this chance of reintegration into Mozambican society. The talks are being held in a secluded area far from the public view. Information is hard to come by, but by 1830 this evening there were no indications that the discussions had collapsed. [end recording]

We have just learned the Mozambican delegation is staying overnight in Pretoria, which suggests talks between Mozambique and South Africa will continue tomorrow.

Further Report on Talks

MB021510 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] The talks which began in Pretoria yesterday between the Mozambique and South African governments have reached a delicate stage which, if unsuccessful, could end up putting the Nkomati Accord itself at stake. This has been reported by members of the Mozambican press.

The Mozambique delegation, which is led by Minister Jacinto Veloso, presented to the South African side last Thursday the draft of the amnesty for the bandits. Talks were then held between South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs Roelof Botha and armed bandit elements at (Rudleaf) in Pretoria. It was expected that during the talks, held in the spirit of the Nkomati Accord, the South African Government would play an active role in attaining peace, an intention stated by the Pieter Botha government itself.

Apparently such talks have not produced the desired results yet. If the objective of the present dragging out of the negotiations between the two governments is to try to lead Mozambique to negotiate politically with the bandits, then that puts the Nkomati Accord in increasing danger, because it is absolutely unthinkable that the legitimate and sovereign Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique can negotiate politically with terrorists. What the Mozambique Government should do has already been done: the bandits have been informed of the amnesty, the prelude to national reconstruction in peace.

A member of the Mozambican delegation said today, "We are in a position of strength. Our defense and security forces, in conjunction with the local forces and all the people, have been launching successive offensives against the bandits. Therefore, we can solve the problems by our own means." He added, "We are not willing to stay in Pretoria for much longer. Either we solve it quickly or we go back home." One of the principles of the Nkomati Accord referred to the participation of South Africa in gaining peace. Should this not take place, the Nkomati Accord will lose all its value.

This atmosphere of expectation affects the South African people themselves, who see in the accord the possibility of a multifaceted exchange with Mozambique in peace. Moreover, the South African economic and financial circles face the risk of seeing the hopes that they had at the time of the signing of the accord — hopes that peace in Mozambique could contribute to solving some of the serious economic problems faced by South Africa — being shattered.

It is perhaps premature to predict the results of the present meeting in Pretoria. However, what is certain is that the longer the negotiation process drags on, the greater the risks for the Nkomati Accord.

Other reports from the representatives of the Mozambican media say that this morning the South African delegation, led by Minister Roelof Botha, held talks with armed bandit elements. The envoys stressed the importance of these talks for the South African side, which thus assumes the responsibility dictated by the Nkomati Accord. Should this attitude be continued and correctly explored, it could certainly produce results in the negotiations between the Pretoria and Maputo governments.

It must be pointed out that, for the South African side, this type of negotiation does not appear to be an easy task in view of the compromises reached before the Nkomati Accord. For the South Africans it is now a question of finding a solution that respects the letter and spirit of the accord signed last March.

RSA Taking 'Constructive' Role

MB022000 Maputo Domestic Service in Portugese 1900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A report just in from our representative in Pretoria says that, sources linked to the Mozambican delegation, which has been holding talks with the Pretoria government, have said that during the talks the South African delegation this afternoon adopted a constructive position, and the talks were held positively. The delegations of the two governments will continue the talks tomorrow.

Late-night Talks End Positively

MB031137 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Talks in Pretoria between Mozambique and South Africa ended positively last night according to our correspondent in Pretoria. An announcement is expected momentarily on the details of the discussions. The Mozambicans led by the economic affairs minister, Jacinto Veloso, had earlier threatened to walk out of the talks if Pretoria did not play an active role in securing peace in the spirit of the Nkomati Accord.

The Mozambican delegation had last night expressed the fear that South Africa was prolonging the talks in an attempt to persuade Mozambique to negotiate with the Mozambique National Resistance armed bandits.

The head of the South African delegation, Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, had been holding parallel talks in Pretoria with bandit leaders. However, the Mozambicans made it clear that political negotiations with the bandits were totally out of the question. A member of the Mozambican delegation said if the issue was not resolved quickly, the delegation would return to Maputo.

Shortly after this, according to our correspondent, the South African team began to take a more constructive position and the talks reached a satisfactory conclusion.

Agreement With 'Bandits' Reached

MB031212 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1156 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] And we are cut short [words indistinct] to bring the latest news from Pretoria, where delegations from Mozambique and South Africa have been talking for the past few days. It was announced a short while ago that the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] armed bandits have accepted the terms of the Mozambican Government's amnesty and have agreed to cease their attacks against Mozambique.

Under the terms of this agreement, the MNR has acknowledged Samora Machel as the president of Mozambique. The agreement calls for armed activity and conflict (?to cease). The South African Government has been requested to play a role in implementing the agreement. A commission is to be established immediately toward the [word indistinct] and early implementation of the agreement.

'Bandits' Recognize State, Machel

MB031225 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The representatives of the armed banditry in Mozambique recognized in Pretoria today the authority of the Mozambican State and promised to stop the acts of violence in the Mozambican territory. This recognition is contained in a declaration read late this morning in a public ceremony by South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha.

The recognition of the authority of the Mozambican State appears in the first point of the declaration in which it is stated that Samora Moises Machel is recognized as the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The second point of the declaration states that the armed activity and the conflict inside Mozambique, no matter where it comes from, should cease.

Two additional points state that South Africa is requested to play a role in the implementation of this declaration and that a commission would be formed whose function would be put the declaration into practice. The four points were on the basis of the proceedings aimed at putting an end to the actions of the armed banditry.

Roelof Botha said in the declaration that in his capacity as the foreign minister of South Africa, he had negotiated on one side

with the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and on the other side with RENAMO with a view to establishing a working basis for peace in Mozambique. Roelof Botha said that he contacted the Mozambican Government, to whom he conveyed the desire of South Africa to see peace in Mozambique. He added that the reaction of the Mozambican Government to this initiative had been positive.

Through this declaration, the South African Government assumes active participation in the implementation of the Nkomati Accord in unison with the spirit of the accord. The declaration concludes by pointing out that the South African Government agrees to play a role in implementing this declaration and in participating in the work of the commission.

Speaking after Roelof Botha, South African President Pieter Botha said that this was the period for men and women of goodwill to work together in the spirit of this declaration and the Nkomati Accord. Pieter Botha added that the period that follows will at times be difficult and full of dangers.

The public ceremony took place at Union Building in Pretoria in the presence of dozens of journalists. No other declarations were made besides those made by Roelof Botha and Pieter Botha.

The first people to enter the hall were three representatives of the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR]. The individual presented as the head was Evo Fernandes, a Portuguese citizen. A few minutes later, the delegations from Mozambique and South Africa, led by Jacinto Veloso and Roelof Botha respectively, entered the hall.

The fact that the declaration was made by the South African Government and the four points contained in it were intepreted by various foreign journalists present here as an indication that the recent international speculations on the sharing of power between Frelimo and the armed bandits were nothing but speculation.

This phase of negotiation between the governments of Mozambique and South Africa was on the verge of not achieving the intended objectives. Yesterday, a member of the Mozambican delegation told AIM that the continuation of acts of violence by the bandits of Mozambique was endangering the Nkomati Accord and the same member of the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique added that if the problem was not solved rapidly, the delegation would return to Maputo.

NAMIBIA

14 SWAPO Guerrillas Killed by Security Forces

AB021837 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 2 (AFP) — Fourteen guerillas from the Namibian Nationalist Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) have been killed in action by security forces since September 14, the Southwest Africa Territory Force Headquarters here said today.

Four of the SWAPO fighters were killed in Kavango, an area bordering Angola and the rest in the war zone between Namibia and Angola. The communique said one member of the police unit, the special constables, had been killed in action. Since January 1 this year the South African-led Territory Force has claimed to have killed 498 SWAPO guerillas in action.

The communique added that a civilian man was killed last Wednesday when his vehicle detonated a landmine about 40 km (25 miles) north of the war nerve centre of Oshakati. Two boys aged 11 and 13 were injured, one of them critically, when they stood [as received] on anti-personnel mines about six kilometres (four miles) south of the Angolan border, 60 kilometres (35 miles) west of Oshikango on Sunday.

The military wing of SWAPO, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), has been engaged in an armed struggle against South Africa's control of the former Imperial German colony for 18 years.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Announces Mozambique-RENAMO Peace Accord

'Foundation for Peace' Laid

LD031119 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The foundation for peace between the Mozambican Government and the Mozambican Resistance Movement, RENAMO, has been laid in Pretoria after months of delicate negotiations which reached a peak during the past few days. A short while ago the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced at a news conference at the union Building that a commission would begin work immediately on the speedy implementation of a peace declaration.

In terms of the declaration on which a delegation from the Mozambican Government and Renamo had reached agreement, President Samora Machel would remain the head of state of the people's Republic of Mozambique. The declaration also stipulates that there should be an end to all armed activities and conflicts of any kind whatsoever, and that South Africa should continue her important role in the peace process.

Mr Botha emphasized that the declaration had been drawn up with the approval of both parties. He said South Africa was prepared to continue to play a role in the peace process, and to take part in the work of the committee that would see to the speedy implementation of peace. Mr Botha said that he had established talks with the Mozambican Government and RENAMO 3 months ago, that there was a desire on both sides for peace.

He said the negotiations, which had taken place since, had been extremely difficult with nearly insoluble problems. In the process, however, it had been realized what advantages and agreement would bring to all in the region and the disastrous results that would follow from a breakdown of the negotiations.

President P.W. Botha says the declaration heralds an important day not only for Mozambique but for the whole of southern Africa. The South African President said when future historians look back on the political developments of southern Africa, 1984 would stand out as a milestone in the progress toward peace and stability in the region.

'Milestone' in African Progress

MB031135 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 3 Oct 84

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Mr Botha emphasized that the declaration had been drawn up with the approval of both parties. He said South Africa was prepared to continue to play a role in the peace process and to take part in the work of the committee that would see to the speedy implementation of peace.

Describing what had led up to the peace declaration in Pretoria, Mr Botha said that as long as 3 months ago he had found in talks with the Mozambican authorities and RENAMO that a desire for peace existed. He said the talks of the past 3 months had been difficult and there had been almost insurmountable obstacles. During the search for peace, however, an awareness had emerged of the common advantages of peace for everyone in the region and of the suffering and terrible condition that would occur if the negotiations failed.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said the declaration marked an important day not only for Mozambique but for the whole of southern Africa. Mr Botha said that when future historians looked back at the developments of southern Africa, 1984 would stand out as a milestone in the progress made by the people of southern Africa towards peace and stability.

However, Mr Botha gave a warning that the road ahead would be fraught with danger and that the going would be difficult. There would be many obstacles along the road, he said, some placed there maliciously by those who for selfish reasons did not want the people of southern Africa to reach their destination.

President Botha said the South African Government would be ready at all times to play a role in the search for peace, stability, and progress in southern Africa. Today's important event was a signal to the world that South Africa and everybody present was serious in their efforts to achieve peace in the southern African region.

4 Killed, Over 50 Arrested in Renewed Violence

MB021948 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Four people have been killed, several people injured, and more than 50 arrested in a renewed outbreak of violence in various parts of the country. Three teenagers were killed at KwaThema on the east Rand when a van, which had apparently been stoned, ploughed into a group of about 300 people. Police say six people had been seriously injured and are in hospital and 10 others were arrested.

In Soweto, a man was battered to death during an attack on aprivate home in Jabulani by about 100 people. During the same incident a youth was kidnapped. The identities of the two are not known.

Bomb Explodes in Durban; Damage Slight

MB030554 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] In Durban last night slight damage was caused when a bomb exploded at the new Natal Technikon. The police liaison officer in Durban, Major Piet Meiring, said the bomb was discovered by a security guard on a window ledge of his office just before midnight. He raised the alarm and a few minutes later the bomb exploded. No one was injured and damage was slight.

UDF's Molefe Arrested Under Internal Security Act

MB021945 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1939 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 2, SAPA — The genenral secretary of the United Democratic Front, Mr Popo Molefe, has been arrested, a police spokesman confirmed tonight. Colonel I eon Mellett, press liaison officer for the Department of Law and Order, said on inquiry, Mr Molefe was being held in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act, having been detained at Khotso House in central Johannesburg this afternoon. The Section provides for peoples' detention in prison to prevent commission of certain offences or the endangering of the security of the state or the maintenance of law and order.

Earlier today a UDF spokesman announced Mr Molefe had been arrested at the UDF headquarters at Khotso House. A police spokesman said then it could not immedately be ascertained whether Mr Molefe had been detained. "The UDF has already issued a statement," Colonel Mellett told SAPA. "I'm merely confirming Mr Molefe was arrested in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act. That's all I can confirm. I can't comment or make a statement on the matter."

The UDF president, Mr Archie Gumede, is one of the six people sitting-in at Britain's Consulate in Durban to focus attention on

detention without trial in South Africa. The six were also detained in terms of the "preventive" provision in the Internal Security Act, shortly before the elections for the Coloured and Indian chambers in the new tricameral parliament. The UDF campaigned for a boycott of the polls.

The six were released after a Supreme Court judge found their detention orders invalid in terms of the act. They sought shelter in the consulate to evade re-detention in terms of new orders, against whose validity they have also appealed. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has also applied to the court to overturn the decision invalidating the original detention orders.

PCP Leader Says Two Members Expelled, One Suspended

MB030726 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Two members of the Peoples Congress Party [PCP] have been expelled and another suspended for 21 days. Making the announcement in Cape Town, the party leader, Mr Peter Marais, said the steps had been taken in the interests of party unity to instill discipline in the Cape region and to protect the integrity of the leadership of the PCP.

He said the expulsions would be ratified by the party's national directorate later this month. Letters to this effect had been posted to the members involved, he said. The members expelled are a regional chairman of the party, Mr (Yussuf Diaz) and Mr (John Delford). The membership of the national organizer, Mr John Kennedy, was suspended for 21 days.

Spokesman Says RSA Delivering Lesotho Equipment

MB030457 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has announced in Pretoria that South Africa has begun delivering military equipment to Lesotho after it was held up at ports of entry in the republic for the past few months. The move to deliver the equipment to Lesotho comes after negotiations last month between the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his Lesotho counterpart, Mr Vincent Makhele. The spokesman said that besides the armaments issue other matters of bilateral interest were receiving attention.

Meanwhile, Mr Pik Botha has welcomed a statement by the prime minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, that his government wanted to have normal and stable relations with its neighbors in the interests of peace and development in the region. The establishment of such relations, he said, would clear the way for the positive work that could be done. Dr Jonathan said the prospects of normalizing the now tense relations between his country and South Africa were good.

U.S. 'Still Studying' Durban Six Refuge Request

MB021334 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A spokeswoman for the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria says the State Department is still studying a request for refuge by the six men who sought sanctuary in the British Consulate in Durban. Miss Mary Connors of the U.S. Information Service said it was the policy of the United States to grant temporary refuge to people only when there was an imminent threat to their life or safety.

She said this did not seem to be the case with the six in the consulate. The United States only granted temporary refuge for humanitarian purposes in extreme and exceptional circumstances. The six, who are opposed to the internal policies of the South African Government, have also made requests for refuge to the French, Dutch, and West German embassies in Pretoria.

Reagan Hailed for UN Comments on Policy Toward RSA

MB021648 Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 27 Sep 84 p 20

[Editorial: "Reagan's Audacity"]

[Text] The world will have to take note that its most powerful leader earlier this week openly defended constructive engagement with South Africa. Instead of hiding behind fancy words and obscure standpoints in an attempt to appease leftist and rightist pressure, President Reagan outlined America's connection with South Africa in the clearest language before the UN General Assembly.

This takes exceptional courage from a world leader for two reasons. First, because of South Africa's unenviable stand in the world view. Second, because of the sensitive nature of the South African question in the heat of the American presidential elections. As a matter of fact, Mr Mondale, the president's opponent, said relatively recently that if he lands in the White House he will prompt isolationist actions against South Africa.

Because, to our regret, we already have enough experience with overseas leaders who avoid the republic like leprosy, it is logical that South Africans highly appreciate President Reagan's positive attitude. But viewed closely, the American leader's stand is characteristic of his broader view of the United States' role in world matters.

Whereas the Carter administration decided that America should leave the world alone, the Reagan standpoint has always been that this country should be the world leader. As such, it should be constructively involved with sympathetic nations, especially since Russia and its satellites threaten peace. Reliable observers believe that President Reagan has revived the old-fashioned American patriotism with this philosophy.

That the present administration is prepared to cooperate openly with South Africa, despite worldwide leftist pressure, places a special responsibility on our government. It implies that South Africa in turn should not make it unbearable for the Reagan

administration to live up to its declared views. We must carry through the reform process now in motion, which certainly also implies the extension of political rights to the black community.

No, it should not be labeled by this country' left and right political groups as capitulation to American pressure. The broadening of democracy has been on the National Party's agenda for years. The problem is how and when. What President Reagan said in his speech to the UN General Assembly is that the "when" cannot be delayed for much longer.

SWAZILAND

Soldiers Wounded by Fire Between Mozambique Forces

MB030515 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English
3 Oct 84 pp 1,20

[BY Vernon Zulu]

[Text] Two Swazi soldiers were wounded when they were caught in cross-fire during a border skirmish at Lomahasha at the weekend. The two members of the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force [USDF] are undergoing treatment at the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial [RFM] hospital in Manzini.

It appears that the skirmish was between Mozambican Security Forces and MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel forces. The fighting apparently spilled over into Swaziland when one of the parties crossed the border in hot pursuit of fleeing members of the other party.

A well-placed source said a party of 25 Frelimo soliders had run for cover in a Swazi army camp. The rebels stormed into the camp and opened fire, and the USDF men were injured in the process. "I was just about to sleep when I heard a lot of noise outside and within a few minutes machinegun fire followed," said the source. "I had to run out of the tent since bullets were tearing it up," he said.

The Swazis defended the camp against the rebels. "The shooting lasted for quite some time then the rebels fled. We do not know whether they had any casualties. Our men were then driven to the RFM hospital where they are being treated," he said. He said Mozambican soldiers had escaped to the Swazi side after a hot battle with the MNR and had been running away for about eight kms.

When *THE TIMES* called the RFM hospital yesterday a hospital official disclosed that the two soldiers were still "very weak." "One was shot in the head and the other in the leg," the official said.

Algerian Envoy Calls on Prime Minister

MB020927 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The special envoy of the Algerian president, Mr Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, last weekend called on the prime minister, Prince Bekhimpi, at Government House and presented him with 4,000 bags of rice to help the victims of Cyclone Domoina. During his call, the Algerian special envoy praised the prime minister and his party on the forthcoming OAU summit conference to be held in Ethiopia in November.

Mr Abdelghani said his country supported the idea of having the OAU summit in Ethiopia despite the political differences that stopped it taking place for the last 2 years. Mr Abdelghani told the prime minister that Algeria approves the nomination of President Nyerere as the chairman of the OAU. He also told the prime minister that the president of Mali has also nominated that country's foreign minister as a candidate for the OAU secretary general and said Algeria also supports that.

In reply, the prime minister said the Kingdom of Swaziland fully support the nomination of President Nyerere as the OAU chairman and the Mali foreign minister as OAU secretary general as long as the nominations enjoyed the blessing of the majority of the OAU member states.

The discussions between the Algerian envoy and the prime minister were also attended by the minister of defense and youth, Brigadier Fonono Dube, and the minister of agriculture and cooperatives, Mr Sipho Mamba. The Algerian envoy and his party left the country yesterday.

ZAMBIA

Acting Foreign Minister Hails Relations with PRC

MB020724 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Acting foreign affairs minister, Mr Gobson Chigaga, has hailed the strong and warm relations between China and Zambia and described these ties as among the best Zambia has with other countries. Speaking at the Chinese Embassy at a reception to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Mr Chigaga observed that relations between the two countries were bearing permanent fruit, even during adverse conditions.

Describing China as an all-weather friend to Zambia, Mr Chigaga noted that China has always been forthcoming in helping Zambia's economic development. Mr Chigaga, who is substantially minister of local affairs, singled the Tanzania- Zambia Railway [words indistinct] and the Chinese Government was carrying out in the world's most populous country. He added that the measures China is taking and has been taking in this direction were bearing fruit in a country of 1 billion people, and stressed that this was not an easy task.

Earlier, Chinese Ambassador Mr Zhang Junhua described the relations between the two countries as very friendly, adding that he was hopeful that new areas of cooperation between Lusaka and Beijing would be pursued. Mr Junhua cited the current visit to Zambia's first lady, Mrs Betty Kaunda, to China, which coincides with the national day celebrations, as a reflection of the strong bonds of friendship between the two countries.

detention without trial in South Africa. The six were also detained in terms of the "preventive" provision in the Internal Security Act, shortly before the elections for the Coloured and Indian chambers in the new tricameral parliament. The UDF campaigned for a boycott of the polls.

The six were released after a Supreme Court judge found their detention orders invalid in terms of the act. They sought shelter in the consulate to evade re-detention in terms of new orders, against whose validity they have also appealed. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has also applied to the court to overturn the decision invalidating the original detention orders.

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He said the expulsions would be ratified by the party's national directorate later this month. Letters to this effect had been posted to the members involved, he said. The members expelled are a regional chairman of the party, Mr (Yussuf Diaz) and Mr (John Delford). The membership of the national organizer, Mr John Kennedy, was suspended for 21 days.

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Meanwhile, Mr Pik Botha has welcomed a statement by the prime minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan, that his government wanted to have normal and stable relations with its neighbors in the interests of peace and development in the region. The establishment of such relations, he said, would clear the way for the positive work that could be done. Dr Jonathan said the prospects of normalizing the now tense relations between his country and South Africa were good.

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[Text] The world will have to take note that its most powerful leader earlier this week openly defended constructive engagement with South Africa. Instead of hiding behind fancy words and obscure standpoints in an attempt to appease leftist and rightist pressure, President Reagan outlined America's connection with South Africa in the clearest language before the UN General Assembly.

This takes exceptional courage from a world leader for two reasons. First, because of South Africa's unenviable stand in the world view. Second, because of the sensitive nature of the South African question in the heat of the American presidential elections. As a matter of fact, Mr Mondale, the president's opponent, said relatively recently that if he lands in the White House he will prompt isolationist actions against South Africa.

Because, to our regret, we already have enough experience with overseas leaders who avoid the republic like leprosy, it is logical that South Africans highly appreciate President Reagan's positive attitude. But viewed closely, the American leader's stand is characteristic of his broader view of the United States' role in world matters.

Whereas the Carter administration decided that America should leave the world alone, the Reagan standpoint has always been that this country should be the world leader. As such, it should be constructively involved with sympathetic nations, especially since Russia and its satellites threaten peace. Reliable observers believe that President Reagan has revived the old-fashioned American patriotism with this philosophy.

That the present administration is prepared to cooperate openly with South Africa, despite worldwide leftist pressure, places a special responsibility on our government. It implies that South Africa in turn should not make it unbearable for the Reagan